PDF File: 5 of 5
Including: Agenda items 10 (Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection) through 17

Breaux Act

COASTAL WETLANDS, PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Task Force Meeting

OCTOBER 13, 2004

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

BREAUX ACT

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT TASK FORCE MEETING

AGENDA

October 13, 2004 9:30 a.m.
LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries -- Louisiana Room
2000 Quail Dr., Baton Rouge, La.

Documentation of Task Force and Technical Committee meetings may be found at:
http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm or
http://lacoast.gov/reports/program/index.asp

Tab Number **Agenda Item**

1. Meeting Initiation: 9:30 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.

a. Introduction of Task Force members or alternates.
b. Opening remarks of Task Force members.

2. Adoption of Minutes from August 18, 2004 Task Force Meeting: 9:40 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.

3. Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Browning): 9:45 a.m. to 9:55 a.m.
Ms. Gay Browning will discuss the construction program and status of the CWPPRA accounts.

4. Decision: FY05 Planning Budget and FY05 Public Outreach Committee Budget Approval (Saia/Wilson) 9:55 to 10:10 a.m.

a) The Technical Committee recommends a FY05 Planning Budget for the upcoming fiscal year in the amount of $4,738,129.

b) The CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee will present the FY05 Public Outreach Committee Budget to the Task Force and request approval of $437,900 for the 2005 Outreach Committee Budget.

5. Decision: Recommendation to Restrict Phase II Budget Requests for Projects Already Approved for Phase II But Not Yet Under Construction to a Cap of 100% (Including Contingency) (Saia) 10:10 a.m. to 10:20 a.m. Due to the limited available CWPPRA funds for ongoing approved Phase I and II CWPPRA projects, it is recommended that the 125% cap be lowered to 100% to avoid developing a negative "un-programmed" balance in the CWPPRA program budget and to allow the Corps of Engineers to better estimate available funds in the program. The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force restrict Phase II budget requests for projects already approved for Phase II but not yet under construction to a cap of 100%.

6. Decision/Discussion:

a) Discussion and Decision Regarding Future Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding for Non-Cash Flow Projects that have Depleted Their 20-Year O&M Budget (Rowan) 10:20 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Option 1: Consider requests of remaining 20-year O&M funding on a non-cash flow basis for individual projects, as funds are needed

Option 2: Consider requests of 3-year incremental funding of O&M funding on a cash flow basis for individual projects, as funds are needed.

b) **Consider Requests for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding Increases on Priority Project Lists (PPL) 1-8 (Saia) 10:30 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.** The Task Force will consider the request for O&M cost increases for projects on PPL's 1-8, in the amount of $935,000. The Technical Committee recommends to the Task Force an increase of $935,000 in O&M funding.

7. **Decision: Request for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Saia) 10:4 0 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. (Saia)** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is requesting $21,915 funding approval for administrative costs for those projects beyond Increment 1 funding. The Technical Committee recommends to the Task Force approval of $21,915 for funding for administrative costs.

8. **Decision: Request for FY08 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)-Wetlands Monitoring Funds and Project Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9-13 (Saia) 10:45 a.m. to 10:55 a.m.** Following a presentation on the status/progress of CRMS over the past year by Mr. Rick Raynie, the following requests will be discussed by the Task Force:

a) project specific monitoring funding beyond the first 3-years for projects on PPL's 9-11 (in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding) in the amount of $91,563.
b) CRMS FY08 monitoring request in the amount of $532,000.

The Technical Committee recommends to the Task Force approval of $91,563 for project specific monitoring and $532,000 for FY08 CRMS.

9. **Decision: Request for Re-allocation of Funds for Construction Unit 4 for the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phases 1 and 2 (BA-27) (Saia) 10:55 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.** BA-27 is a non-cash flow project. The Natural Resources Conservation Service and the LA Department of Natural Resources are seeking a re-allocation of $1,510,563 of the existing remaining BA-27 budget to the BA-27 portion of Construction Unit 4. This amount is an increase above 125% of the approved amount for the BA-27 portion of Construction Unit 4. The Technical Committee recommends to the Task Force approval to re-allocate $1,510,563 for BA-27.

10. **Decision: Request for Construction Approval and Phase II Authorization for Projects on all PPL's (Saia) 11:10 a.m. to Noon and 1:3 0 p.m. to 4:10 p.m.** The Task Force will consider requests for construction approval and Phase II approval for projects on all PPL's. The Technical Committee reviewed and took public comment on September 9, 2004 on the twelve projects shown in the table, and recommends approval of four projects and one demonstration project to the Task Force within available FY05 funding (see table). With approval of these five projects, it is estimated that approximately $24.6 million in Federal funding may still be available for additional funding approvals for FY05. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation and make a final decision on construction authorization or funding approval for FY05.

The projects in the table below will be individually discussed by the sponsoring agency, the Task Force and the general public as shown below:

a) Agency presentation on individual projects
b) Task Force questions and comments on individual projects
c) Public comments on individual projects (Comments are requested to be limited to 3 minutes)

Recommended Approval by Technical Committee	Agency	Proj No.	PPL	Project	Constr Start	Phase II, Incr 1 Funding Request	Phase II Total Cost	Acres over 20 years	Prioritization Scores	Priorization "Rank"	30% Design Review Meeting Date	95% Design Review Meeting Date
X	NRCS	BA-27	8	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 1&2 - CU 5*	Jun-05	$7,441,870	$7,441,870	721	77.25	1	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sept 04(A)
	NRCS	BA-27c	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 3 - CU 5	Jun-05	$12,069,203	$14,074,159	180	45.55	8	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
	COE	TV-11b	9	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Bayou to Lock	Jan-05	$13,827,382	$15,697,763	241	42.50	10	27 Jun 02 (A)	22 Jan 04 (A)
X	FWS	ME-16	9	Freshwater Introduction South of Hwy 82	Jun-05	$4,323,846	$5,444,187	296	57.35	6	14 May 03 (A)	11 Aug 04 (A)
	NRCS	TE-39	9	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	Jun-05	$2,511,857	$3,431,285	207	73.45	2	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
	NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terre	Jun-05	$20,434,224	$23,641,525	366	43.25	9	14 May 03 (A)	26 Aug 04 (A)
	FWS	TE-44(2)	10	North Lake Mechant - CU 2	Feb-05	$27,400,960	$29,344,846	553	53.10	7	7 May 03 (A)	12 Aug 04 (A)
	FWS	BA-36	11	Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin LB	Jun-06	$33,730,712	$33,855,606	605	61.00	5	17 Dec 03 (A)	29 Jul 04 (A)
	COE	ME-21	11	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	Jan-05	$12,404,517	$14,155,779	540	66.25	4	14 May 04 (A)	16 Aug 04 (A)
X	NRCS	TE-48	11	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection, Ph A (CU1)	Jun-05	$6,451,765	$6,781,037	16	42.00	11	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
X	COE	ME-22	12	South White Lake	Jan-05	$14,122,834	$18,085,844	844	66.40	3	30 Jun 04 (A)	3 Sep 04 (A)
X	COE	LA-06	13	Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demo **	Jan-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					TOTAL:	$154,719,170	$171,953,901					

* An increase of $7,441,870 is needed for this non-cash flow project. Total Phase II cost is $10,035,500.
** The sponsors are seeking construction approval for this demo, which will be constructed in conjunction with South White Lake SP Project

11. Announcement: PPL 14 Public Meetings (LeBlanc) 4:10 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. Public meetings will be held in November to present the results of the PPL14 candidate project evaluations. The meetings are scheduled as follows:

November 17, 2004 7:00 p.m. Vermilion Parish Police Jury Courthouse Bldg, Abbeville, LA

November 18, 2004 7:00 p.m. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DARM - A) New Orleans, LA

12. Due to the length of the meeting the Task Force deferred Item 12 until next Task Force meeting.
Report: Public Outreach Committee Annual Report (Bodin) 4:15 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Ms. Bodin will present the Public Outreach Committee's Annual Report.

13. Due to the length of the meeting the Task Force deferred Item 13 until next Task Force meeting. It was requested that relevant documents for this item be sent by email to the Task Force and Technical Committee as soon as possible.

Report: Preliminary Damage Assessment from Hurricane Ivan (Broussard/Burkholder) 4:30 p.m. to 4:40 p.m.

14. Additional Agenda Items 4:40 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.

15. Request for Public Comments 4:45 p.m. to 4:50 p.m.

16. Announcement: Date and Location of the Next Task Force Meeting (LeBlanc) 4:45 p.m. to 4:50 p.m. The next meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., January 26, 2005 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

17. Proposed Dates of Future Program Meetings (LeBlanc) 4:50 p.m. to 4:55 p.m. Several schedules changes are proposed for the CWPPRA program in 2005 to better accommodate the 2006 funding approval process. Changes are indicated below from the previously announced schedule.

**** Schedule or location changes***

December 16, 2004	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
January 26, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
March 16, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
****June 15, 2005***	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
****July 13, 2005***	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
*September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	***New Orleans***
*October 19, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	***New Orleans***
*December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	***Baton Rouge***
*January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	***Baton Rouge***

Proposed New Schedule

March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge

Adjourn

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

September 8, 2004

Ms. Julie LeBlanc, Chairman
CWPPRA Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Ms. LeBlanc:

RE: Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection Project (TE-48)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) hereby requests approval to begin construction of the Phase A portion of the Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection / Marsh Creation Project (TE-48). This project was authorized in January 2002 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with Revision 9.0 of the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, dated July 14, 2004 (Section 6.j and Appendix C).

If you or any member of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee, or Task Force have any questions regarding this request or the information enclosed, please contact me at (318) 473-7756.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

Enclosures

cc: John Saia, Technical Committee Chair, USACE, New Orleans, Louisiana
Sharon Parrish, Technical Committee Member, EPA, Dallas, Texas
Darryl Clark, Technical Committee Member, USFWS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Rick Hartman, Technical Committee Member, NMFS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Wes McQuiddy, P&E Subcommittee Member, EPA, Dallas, Texas
Rachel Sweeney, P&E Subcommittee Member, NMFS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Phil Pittman, P&E Subcommittee Member, LDNR/CRD, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Martha Segura, P&E Subcommittee Member, USFWS, Lafayette, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, P&E Subcommittee Member, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Ismail Merhi, Project Manager, LDNR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Gerry Duszynski, Assistant Secretary, LDNR/OCRM, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Loland Broussard, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Randolph Joseph, Jr., Area Conservationist, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS, Thibodaux, Louisiana
Cynthia Duet, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Kirk Rhinehart, Administrator Coastal Restoration Activities, LDNR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Chris Knotts, Administrator Coastal Engineering Activities, LDNR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

island could be pursued in an earlier time frame. The unprotected gulf shoreline of Raccoon Island is eroding at an alarming rate (estimates predict 52 feet per year) and is threatened by potentially devastating storms and hurricanes. The vegetated portion of the island, which is to be protected by the proposed breakwaters, is the home for the largest concentration of nesting brown pelicans along the Louisiana coast with 5,000 nests estimated in 2004. It also supports the greatest diversity of nesting wading birds and colonial seabirds in Louisiana.

It was therefore proposed by NRCS/DNR and approved by the Eng & Env Workgroups and Technical Committee (14 July 2004) to separate the TE-48 Project into two "independent" construction units, Phase A and Phase B. Phase A consists of the gulfside shoreline protection components of the project and Phase B involves the backbay marsh creation components. A sand search geotechnical survey and analysis (currently being pursued) required for Phase B will take several months to conduct. Such survey would delay project construction by at least one year due to recent revisions in the Task Force Phase 2 approval process. NRCS, DNR, and LDWF concur that this phased implementation approach offers the best opportunity to sustain Raccoon Island as a functional and intact barrier island. Phase A is currently in the advanced stage of Engineering and Design. 30% Design Review Meetings were held on September 17, 2003, and on July 19, 2004. Concurrence to proceed with design to the 95% level has been received by LDNR via letter dated August 2, 2004. A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004, in which no significant issues or concerns were raised regarding the project as currently proposed. An Environmental Assessment and 404 Permit Application has been released for interagency review and comment in September 2004.

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

In order to complete the Phase I portion of this project several tasks were contracted by DNR to obtain additional data before design was completed. The first of these tasks was obtaining topographic and bathymetric surveys. These surveys were conducted by Morris P. Hebert, Inc. and completed in May 2003. The second task completed under DNR contract was for geotechnical borings and analyses. This contract was with SJB Group. They provided the data for eleven boring holes, in September 2003. The final contract was with Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc for the sediment budget, which determined the appropriate gap widths and distance offshore for the breakwaters and suggested the inclusion of an eastern and western terminal groin. Along with these contracted tasks, DNR also completed the landownership investigation and determined that there are no oyster leases within the project area. Subsequent to these tasks, NRCS completed the cultural resources assessment, and the design of the project features.

A couple of issues have come up during the Phase I portion of this project. The first issue was raised at the first 30% Design Review Meeting (September 2003). At this meeting, DNR requested that a sediment budget be performed in order to determine if there was a more appropriate length or gap size for the breakwaters. The recommendations of the sediment budget report were that the spacing of the breakwaters should be adjusted from the originally proposed 300 foot gap widths to varying gap widths, that an eastern groin should replace closure of the gaps between demonstration breakwaters 0, 1, and 2, and that a western terminal groin should be added to the proposed features of the project. The second issue was raised at the second 30% Design Review Meeting (July 2004). Prior to such meeting, project designs were revised to include all of the recommendations of the sediment budget. At this meeting, several questions

Checklist of Phase II Requirements
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection / Marsh Creation (TE-48) Phase A

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The primary objective of this project is to protect the Raccoon Island Rookery and seabird colonies from an encroaching gulf shoreline by reducing the rate of shoreline erosion along the western end of the island. The project goals are to reduce the rate of shoreline retreat and protect exiting critical habitat. The strategy used to meet project goals is to promote the deposition of sediment along the beach and upper shore face by decreasing incident wave energy landward of the breakwaters.

B. A statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor has been Executed for Phase I.

A Cost Sharing Agreement has been executed between NRCS (NRCS Agreement No. CWPPRA-02-03) and DNR (DNR Agreement No. 2511-02-20), dated May 1, 2002.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase II approval.

The State informed NRCS via a letter dated April 6, 2004 that the CRD Land Section has completed all landrights necessary to proceed to construction contracting.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level).

A 30% Design Review meeting was held on September 17, 2003. Issues were raised by DNR and federal agencies concerning the requirement of a Sediment Budget model to better predict the shoreline response to NRCS's proposed breakwater field. A Sediment Budget report was completed in June 2004, by Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc. A second 30% Design Review Meeting was held on July 19, 2004, to address the results of the Sediment Budget report and status of current project features. Concurrence to proceed with project designs to the 95% level was received by DNR in a letter dated August 2, 2004. As a result of the second 30% Design Review Meeting and the comments that followed, the western groin was eliminated from the project's design. All written comments received from the 30% Design Review are addressed in the 95% Design Review Package and were discussed at the 95% Design Review meeting.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level).

A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004. No significant issues or concerns relative to proposed project components were raised at the meeting.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase II approval.

A draft Environmental Assessment of the project was submitted to state, federal, and local interested parties for review and comment on September 13, 2004, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The draft Ecological Review, submitted August 2004, stated that the "project's physical effects and confidence in goal attainability warrant continued progress toward construction authorization". A final Ecological Review shall be completed and provided by DNR after the 95% Design Review phase.

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

A draft 404 & CUP application was prepared for NRCS, DNR, and LDWF review and comment in September 2003. Final approval of project features was solicited and accepted by all parties at the 95% Design Review Meeting held on September 2, 2004. A formal 404 Permit Application was submitted for processing by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, serving as the agent for the Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries (permittee), on September 28, 2004.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.

NRCS determined that an HTRW assessment is not required.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on May 25, 2004. NRCS requested a revision to the approval letter to clarify ownership statements regarding Raccoon Island. DNR and the Corps are in the process of resolving those ownership statements.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not a problem within or near the project area, nor is there future potential for such problem.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase II activities, based on the revised Project design. Funding Budget Information:

1) The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate, three years of monitoring, and O&M) is $6,451,765.

2) The current estimated fully funded cost for TE-48 Phase A is $7,797,000. This cost reflects a fully funded estimate provided by Allan Hebert, EcoWG, on August 25, 2004, and revised by NRCS on September 28, 2004. The revision is a result of the latest updated draft O&M Plan provided by LDNR via email on September 8, 2004. LDNR updated the plan following the results of the 95% Design Review Meeting. The revised

budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided as an attachment.

M. Estimate of projects expenditure by state fiscal year subdivide by funding category.

Budget Category	Amount
Accrued costs to June 30, 2004	
Federal E&D	$215,727.68
LDNR E&D and Lands	$36,208.87
Total Expenditure up to FY04	$251,936.55

N. A revised Wetland Value Assessment must be prepared if, during the review of the preliminary NEPA documentation, three of the Task Force agencies determine that a significant change in project scope occurred.

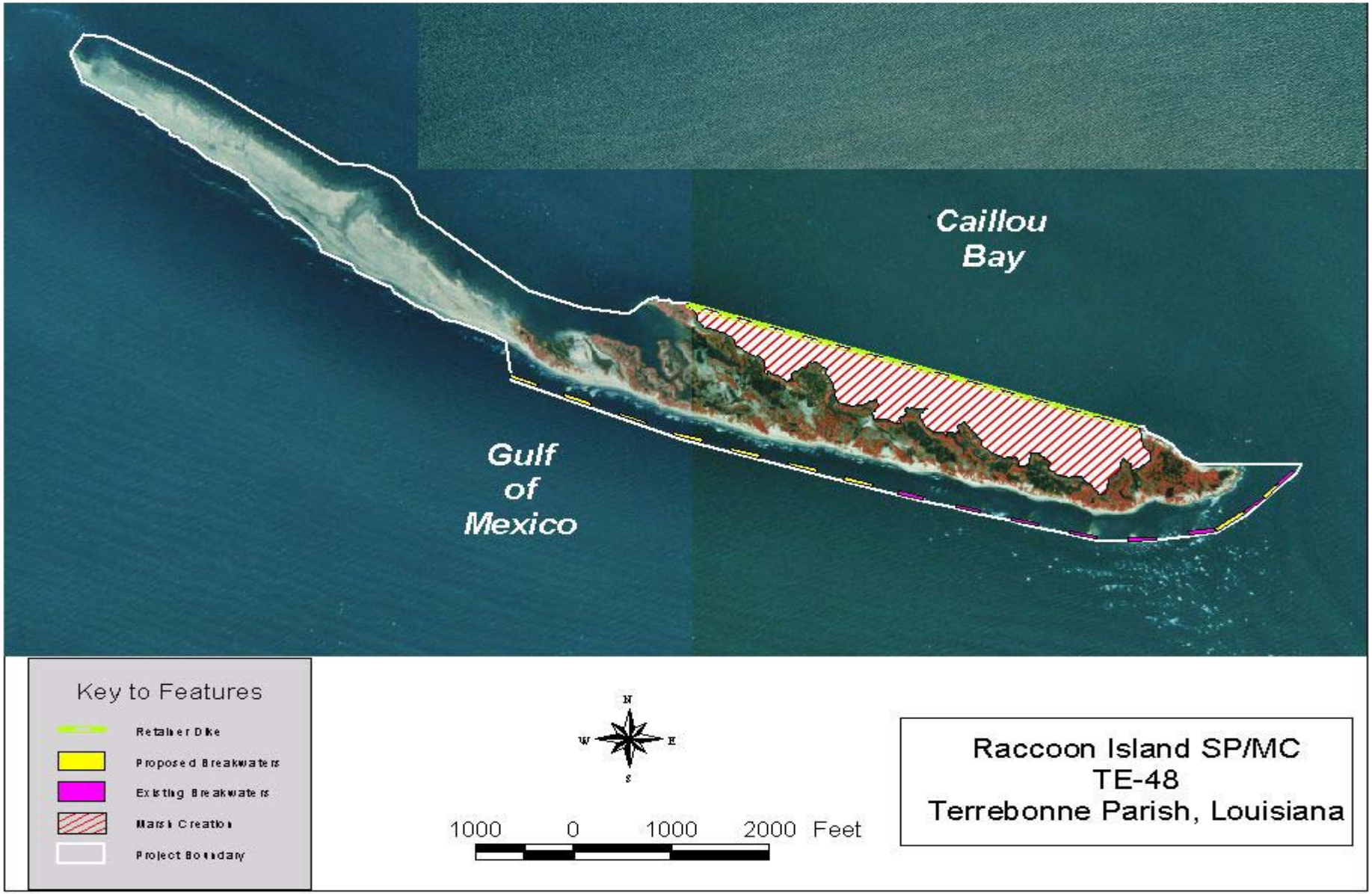
A revised Wetland Value Assessment has been prepared for Phase A of the project due to recent changes made regarding project features. The WVA was submitted for review to CWPPRA agencies by EnvWG Chairman, Kevin Roy, on August 18, 2004, with comments due on August 26th. As a result of comments received, Mr. Roy issued an email on August 31, 2004, stating that he suggest "no changes be made to the revised WVA as a majority of the workgroup members support the assumptions/rationale proposed". NRCS agrees and considers the draft WVA issued for review on August 18th a final for Phase A of the project.

O. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies during the 95% review.

A revised Prioritization Fact Sheet was submitted to CWPPRA agencies for review on August 26, 2004. Based on comments received, an updated Prioritization Fact Sheet was provided to appropriate CWPPRA personnel via email on September 3, 2004. Listed below are current prioritization criterion and associated scores:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Result
Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
Area of Need	5.95	1.5	8.93
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	5	1	5
Sustainability of Benefits	1	1	1
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	10	1	10
Total Score			**41.93**

P. Categorical breakdown for Phase 2.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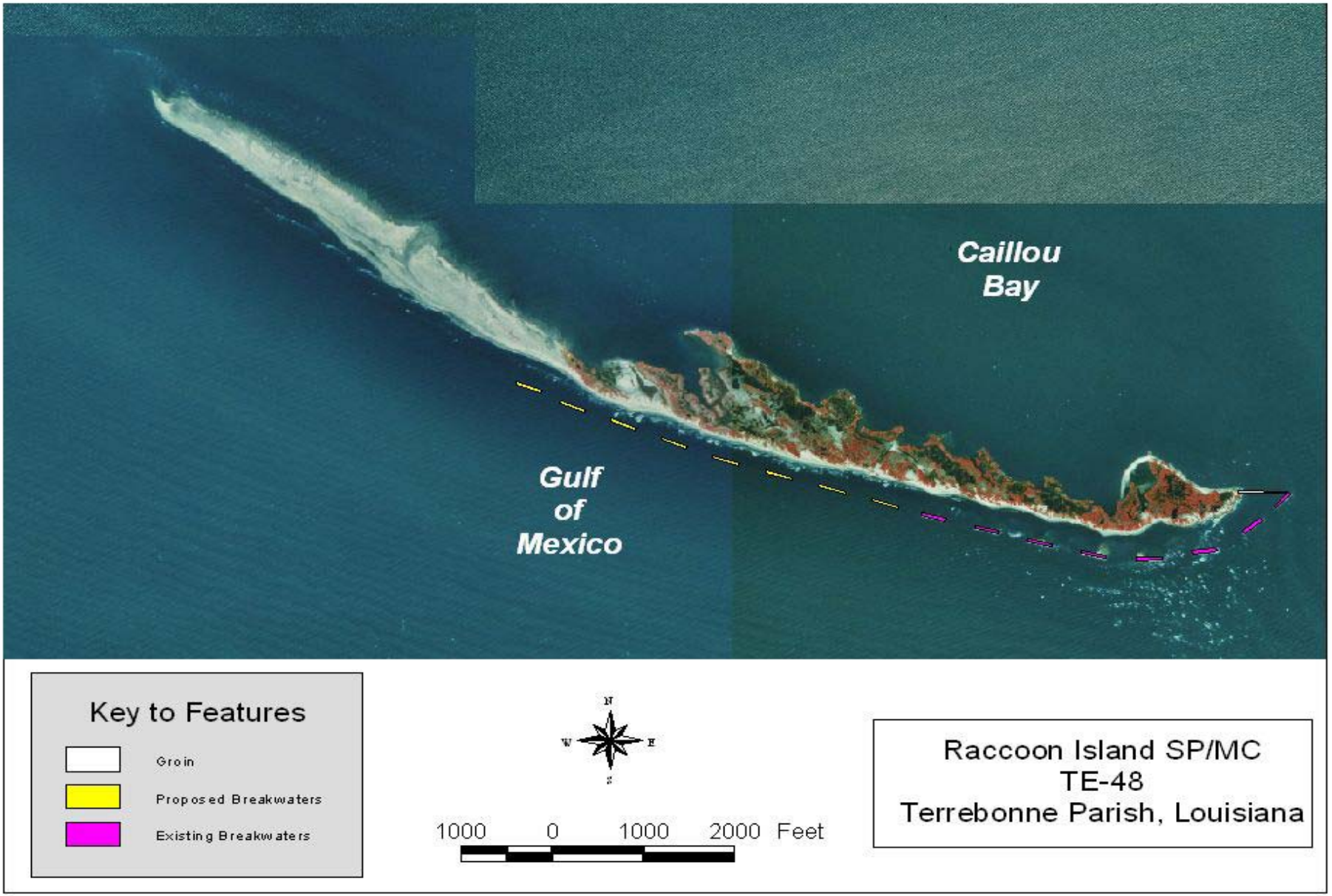
Raccoon Island SP/MC
TE-48
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Figure 1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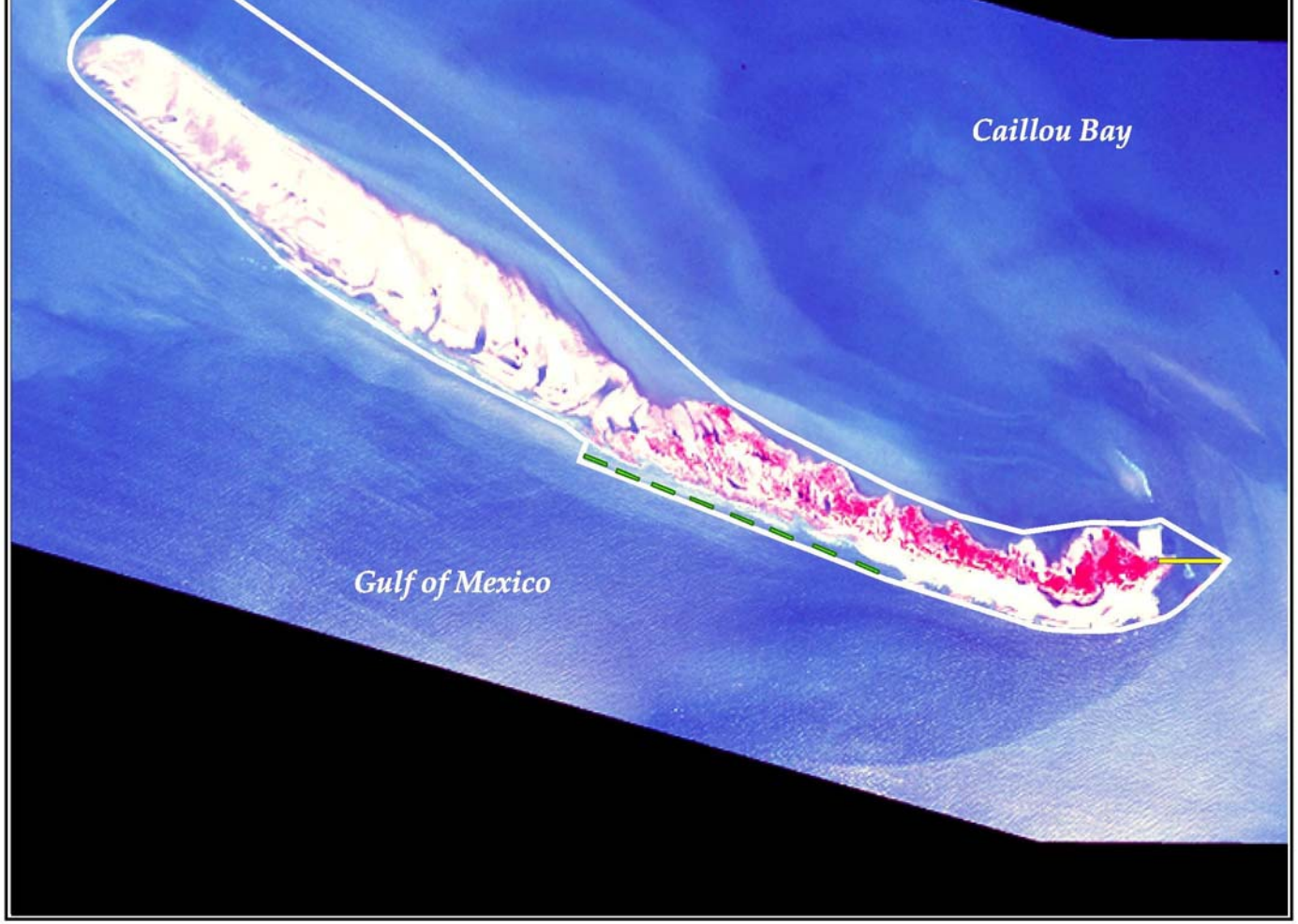
Raccoon Island SP/MC
TE-48
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Figure 2

RACCOON ISLAND
SHORELINE PROTECTION/ MARSH CREATION
TE-48 PHASE A



Project Location

Terminal Groin *

Breakwaters *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

0.4 0 0.4 Kilometers

0.4 0 0.4 Miles

Scale 1:27,000

USGS science for a changing world

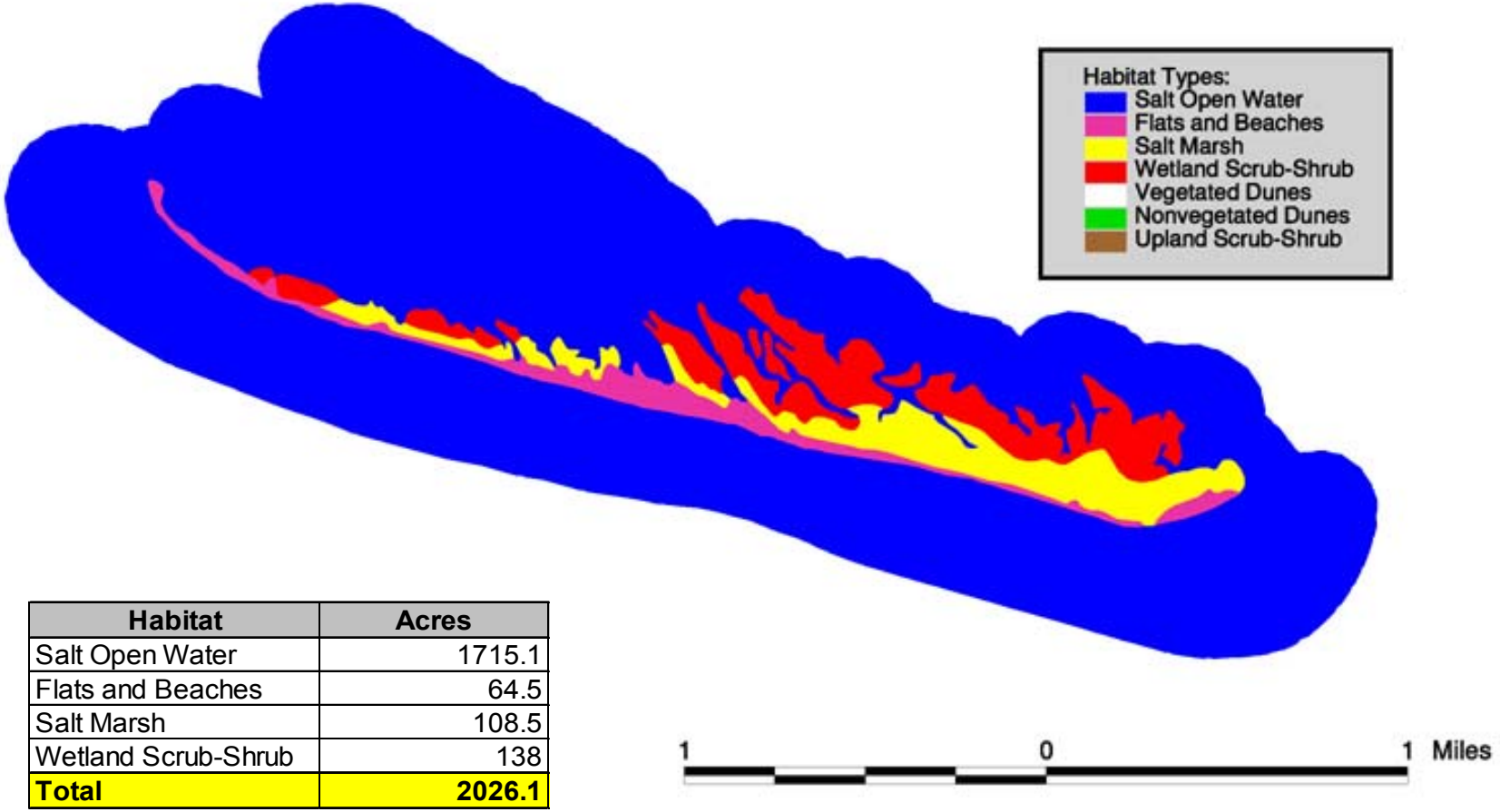
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, LA

Image Source:
2002 Aerial Photography

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0475
Map Date: August 16, 2004

USGS
science for a changing world

1978

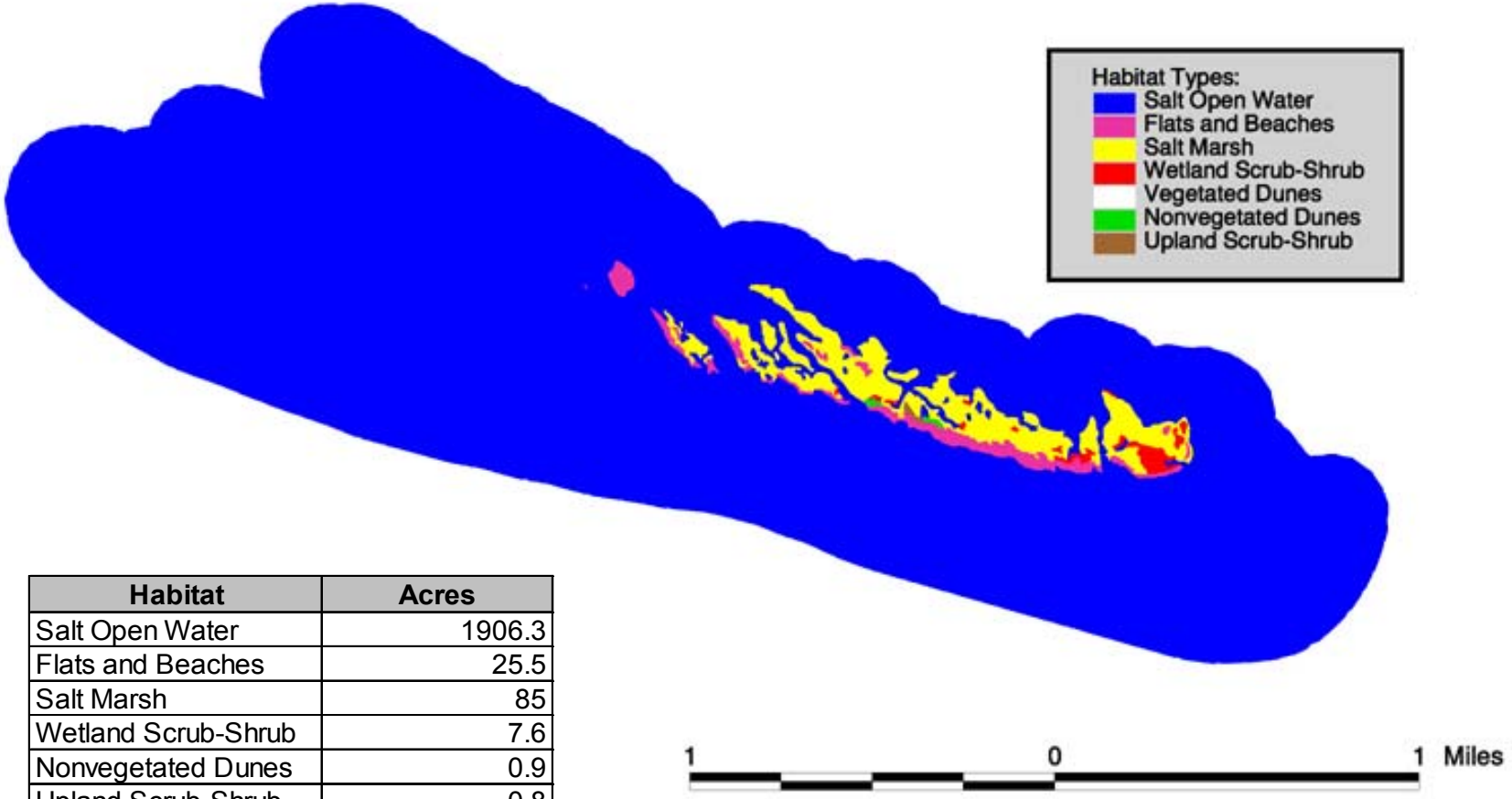


Habitat	Acres
Salt Open Water	1715.1
Flats and Beaches	64.5
Salt Marsh	108.5
Wetland Scrub-Shrub	138
Total	**2026.1**

Photography 1:65K scale CIR - various dates 1978

USGS
science for a changing world

Post-Hurricane Andrew - 1992



Habitat	Acres
Salt Open Water	1906.3
Flats and Beaches	25.5
Salt Marsh	85
Wetland Scrub-Shrub	7.6
Nonvegetated Dunes	0.9
Upland Scrub-Shrub	0.8
Total	**2026.1**

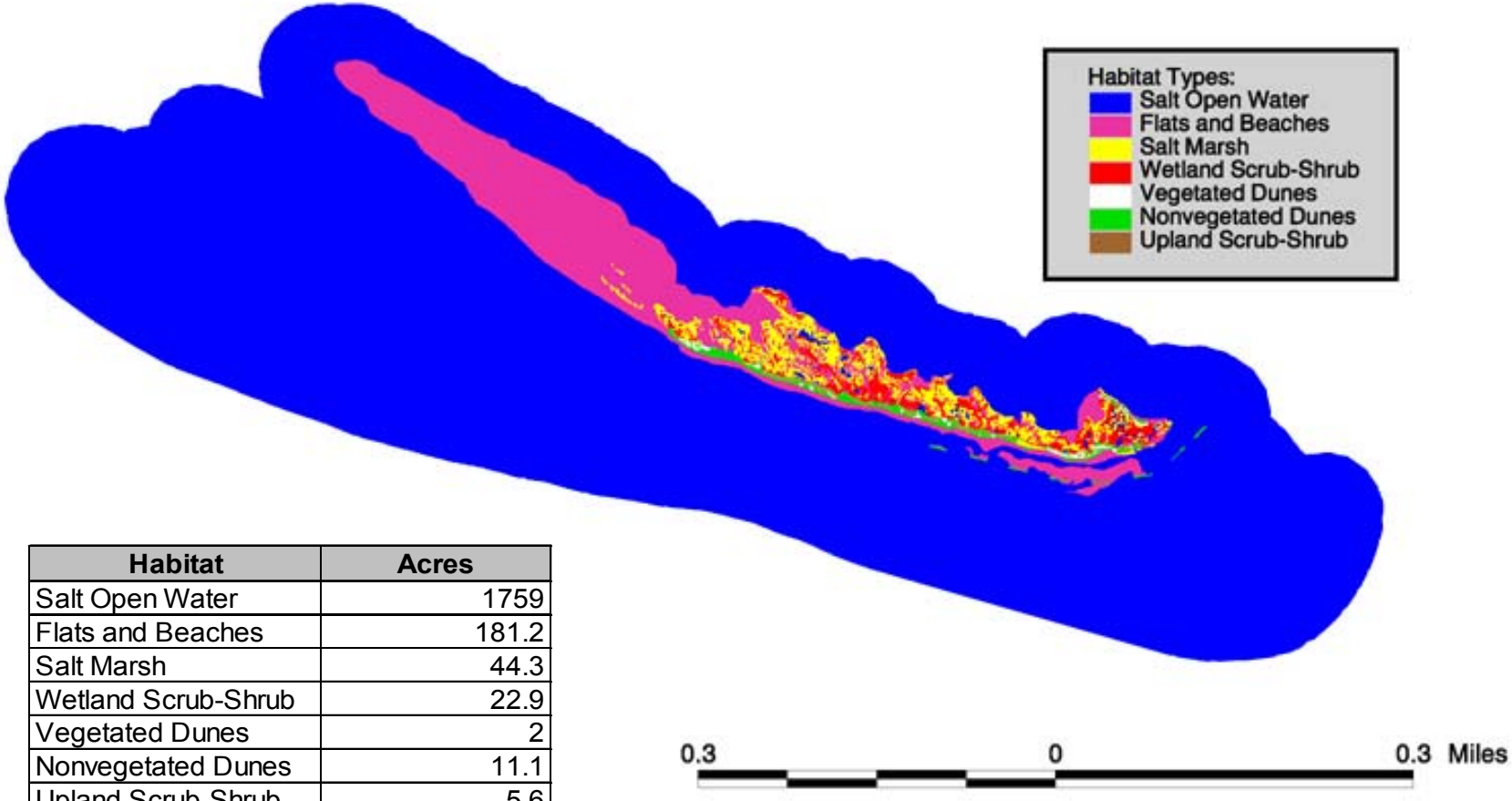
Photography 1:12K scale CIR - October 12, 1992


Raccoon Island - East End
February 1994
Restoration Complete
North
A
B


Raccoon Island - East End
October 1994
Erosion Evident
North
A
B

USGS
science for a changing world

Post Breakwaters - 1997



Habitat	Acres
Salt Open Water	1759
Flats and Beaches	181.2
Salt Marsh	44.3
Wetland Scrub-Shrub	22.9
Vegetated Dunes	2
Nonvegetated Dunes	11.1
Upland Scrub-Shrub	5.6
Total	**2026.1**

Photography 1:12K scale CIR - December 16, 1997

10-10-02

10-10-02


LARGEST COLONY OF NESTING
BROWN PELICANS ON THE COAST
MAY 26 2004


RACCOON ISLAND HAS DIVERSE
HABITAT WE HOPE TO SEE
ON FUTURE RESTORED BARRIER ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a) September 28, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John Saia, Chair, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Phase II Authorization Request for the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22), Vermilion Parish, LA

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 12 (PPL 12) on January 16, 2003 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual.

1. Description of Phase I Project:

The South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project, as selected and approved for Phase I, consisted of 55,000 linear feet of shoreline protection along the South Shore of White Lake between Will's Point and the west end of Bear Lake (See Attachment A for approved project fact sheet). The conceptual plan included a segmented breakwater consisting of 200-foot sections separated by 50-foot gaps for fish access and water flow through. The conceptual plan included constructing the breakwaters at the -2.0 foot contour with a 5-foot wide crown to an elevation of +2.0 feet NGVD (equivalent +1.39 NAVD 88).

The project goal was to stop shoreline erosion and promote accretion of marsh between the breakwater and the existing shoreline. The WVA prepared for the conceptual plan predicted that the project would prevent 702 acres of marsh from being lost, and cause 60 acres of marsh to accrete over the 20-year project life all resulting in a net benefit of 172.32 Average Annual Habitat Units. At the time of Phase I approval, the project cost estimate was as follows:

Phase I Engineering and Design	$1,004,271
Phase I Land Rights	$57,959
Phase I Supervision and Administration (state and federal)	$493,178
Phase I Corps Project Management	$1,745
Phase I Monitoring	$30,932
Total Phase I	$1,588,085

could be conducted beneficially to create marsh between the breakwater and existing shoreline. The USACE Engineering Division performed the engineering and design for the project. A 30% design review meeting was held on June 30, 2004, which resulted in a letter from the LDNR concurring to proceed with final design.

The Corps contracted Chutz Surveying to collect additional marsh elevation survey data in August 2004 to substantiate assumptions made during Phase 0 about Subarea A benefits. The Corps received the processed data on August 27, 2004. The evaluated data revealed that marsh in the impounded Benefit Area A is approximately 0.65 feet to 0.8 feet lower than adjacent unimpounded marsh and approximately 1.02 feet to 1.42 feet lower than the calculated 50th percentile water level in White Lake. This verifies assumptions made during Phase 0 about potential impacts to interior marsh if low marsh management levees breach due to erosion.

The CEMVN conducted a value engineering (VE) study in April 2004 to identify potential cost savings alternatives to achieve the equivalent function of the proposed design, while increasing the value and benefit ratio of the project. The VE study recommended planting vegetation in the marsh substrate created from the dredge material; eliminating future operations and maintenance lifts, constructing the dike closer to the shoreline and/or at a lower elevation. The CEMVN project delivery team, along with LDNR determined that the proposed design and operations and maintenance plan is the most cost effective approach to meet the goals of the project. The Corps, in consultation with Kevin Roy of the Fish and Wildlife Service, determined that planting vegetation in the created marsh substrate would not be necessary, since it is reasonable to expect that the protected substrate would naturally colonize with native plant species within one to three years after project construction.

Six pipeline facilities have been identified and surveyed along with one unknown facility in the vicinity of Bear Lake and one unknown facility near a loading dock near the eastern end of the project alignment. All facilities will be avoided during project construction and O&M and relocations will, therefore, not be required.

The project incorporated beneficial use of dredge material from the floatation channel to create marsh substrate in 157 acres of open water between the dike and the existing shoreline.

The project will also host the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06).

Land Rights Tasks

The CEMVN Real Estate Division contacted the State Land Office and conducted preliminary real estate activities including tract ownership data (TOD) to identify landowners within the project area. Department of the Army, Right of Entry for Surveys and Exploration Permits were obtained from the State Land Office for State water bottoms in White Lake. Permits were also obtained from private landowners as needed, including right of entry to perform soil borings, environmental and cultural resources investigations, and hazardous, toxic and radiological waste investigations as well as access.

A Real Estate Plan (REP) for estates and/or a Grant of Particular Use to be acquired, including a Gross Appraisal and Attorney's Preliminary Opinion of Compensability, has been prepared.

3. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project:

This Phase II Authorization Request is for the entire South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project, which consists of building approximately 61,500-linear feet of stone breakwater along the south shore of White Lake in the Mermentau hydrologic basin, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. A segmented breakwater would be constructed to prevent erosion along approximately 11.6-miles of the south shore of White Lake, between Will's Point and the west shoreline of Bear Lake. The current fully funded cost estimate is $19,674,000.

4. Checklist of Phase II requirements:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.
Goal 1: Stop shoreline erosion from Will's Point to Bear Lake to preserve 424 acres of shoreline.
Goal 2: Prevent interior loss rates from increasing and thereby preserve 263 acres of additional marsh.
Goal 3: Create 157 acres of marsh substrate between the breakwater and the shore.

Coast 2050 Strategy: Regional #16 - Stabilize Grand and White Lakes' shorelines.

B. Since the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) between the USACE and the LDNR covers both Phase I and Phase II, it cannot be executed until Phase II approval is given on the day of the Task Force meeting. It will be executed shortly after receiving Phase II approval.

C. The USACE will finalize landrights in a short period of time after Phase II approval. A copy of the approval of the final Real Estate Plan developed by the USACE has been included an attachment. The project site is located wholly within lands claimed by the State of Louisiana. The Corps Real Estate Division estimated that it could take up to 5.5 months from Phase II approval to acquire Right of Entry permit from the State.

D. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 30% Design Review Meeting on June 30, 2004. As a part of that review, the Preliminary Design Report was provided for agency review and comment. The Preliminary Design Report included the results of the surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, and the preliminary designs. The LDNR sent a letter dated July 7, 2004 that indicated their concurrence to proceed with the final design of the project. A copy of the letter of concurrence is attached.

E. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 95% Design Review Meeting September 3, 2004. As a part of that review, the project plans and specifications and the Final Design Report were provided for agency review and comment, in accordance with the CWPPRA SOP. A copy of the sign-in sheet from the meeting is included as an enclosure. We received no adverse comments as a result of the Design Review Meeting or the Final Design Report. The LDNR sent a letter dated September 8, 2004 that indicated their concurrence to proceed to Phase II for the project along with LA 06. A copy of the letter of concurrence and a copy of the sign-in sheet from the meeting are attached.

F. The Environmental Assessment (EA) was initiated July 16 and a FONSI was signed on September 13, 2004.

G. A summary of the findings of the Ecological Review completed by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources is attached.

H. Application/Public Notice for Permits: A request for Clean Water Act Section 404 authorization was submitted 16 July 2004, and approved on 25 August 2004. A request for Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination was submitted on 07 July 2004 and was granted on 03 September 2004. State of Louisiana, Water Quality Certification was submitted on 16 July 2004, and granted on 2 September 2004.

I. Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) Assessment: A preliminary assessment was conducted and no HTRW concerns are expected at the project site.

J. Section 303e Approval. A Section 303e approval request was been submitted to the Real Estate Division of the Corps of Engineers on 15 August 2004. Approval was signed on 13 September 2004.

K. A copy of the Overgrazing determination from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is attached. The letter indicates that there is no problem with overgrazing within the project area.

L. A revised fully-funded cost estimate of Phase II activities or economic analyses, based on the current Project design is attached and is summarized in Item Number 3 Above.

M. An estimate of project expenditures by state fiscal year subdivided by funding category is attached.

N. A revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was prepared and is attached, since the project was revised to include creating 157 acres of marsh from dredge material and extending the dike 6,500 feet. The breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies prior to the 95% design review.

P. The spreadsheet with the categorical breakdown for Phase 2 is attached.

If you have any questions regarding the subject project, please call Ms. Melanie Goodman at (504) 862-1940.

Melanie Goodman
Project Manager
Coastal Restoration Branch

Enclosures

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

September 7, 2004

Ms. Melanie Goodman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
Planning and Project Management
Coastal Restoration Branch
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Ms. Goodman:

RE: South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22)

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22). I contacted our local district conservationist and our state resource conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are present in the project area; however, project features are located on state water bottoms. Therefore, it is our opinion that overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Bruce Lehto, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Leesville, Louisiana
Bart Devillier, District Conservationist, NRCS, Abbeville, Louisiana
Kevin Blomquist, State Grazing Lands Specialist, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Julie LeBlanc, Senior Project Manager, USACE, New Orleans, Louisiana

ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
3 September 2004	US Army Corps of Engineers	New Orleans District

PURPOSE **Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act**
South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22)
95% Engineering Design Review Meeting

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	E MAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Russ Joffrion	ENGR - LDNR/CED	russ.joffrion@la.gov	225-342-6850
CLARK ALLEN	ENGR - LDNR/CED	clark.allen@la.gov	225-342-6739
Mark Stead	Eco Review - LDNR/CRD	mark.s@dnr.state.la.us	225-342-9430
Ken Duffy	Proj. Manager - LDNR/CED	ken.duffy@la.gov	225-342-4106
Renee Russell	COE	renee.m.russell@mvn02.usace.army.mil	862-2989
Yvonne Barbier	COE - Real Estate	barbier@usace.army.mil	(504) 862-1173
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Kim LeSaicherre	Civil Br.	Kim.M.LeSaicherre@mvn02.usace.army.mil	862-1795
MEL GUIDRY	LDNR/CED	MELVIN.GUIDRY@LA.GOV	482-0662
Troy Barrilleaux	LDNR/CRD	Troy.barrilleaux@la.gov	337-482-0657

LMV FORM 583-R

* If you wish to be furnished a copy of the attendance record, please indicate so next to your name.

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

September 3, 2004

David F. Carney
Chief, Environmental Planning & Compliance Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: **C20040323,** Coastal Zone Consistency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-New Orleans District
Direct Federal Action
EA# 390, South White Lake Shoreline Protection CWPPRA Project ME-22, PPL 12, **Vermilion Parish, Louisiana**

Dear Dr. Carney:

The above referenced project has been reviewed for consistency with the approved Louisiana Coastal Resource Program (LCRP) as required by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. The project, as proposed in the environmental assessment, is consistent with the LCRP. If you have any questions concerning this determination, please contact Brian Marcks of the Consistency Section at (225)342-7939 or 1-800-267-4019.

Sincerely,

David W. Frugé
Administrator

DWF/JDH/bgm

cc: Ken Duffy, CRD
Charles Mestayer, CMD FC
Russell Watson, USFWS
Richard Hartman, NMFS
Michael Bertrand, Vermilion Parish

June 2004

South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2003
Project Area: 5,222 acres
Approved Funds: $1.6 M
Total Est. Cost: $25 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 702 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Stabilization

Location

The project is located along the southern shoreline of White Lake from Will's Point to the western shore of Bear Lake in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The south shoreline of White Lake is retreating at an estimated average rate of 15 feet per year as a result of wind-induced wave energy. As the shoreline erodes, it could breach low marsh management levees and increase interior marsh loss rates in the area.

Restoration Strategy

This project calls for construction of segmented breakwaters to protect approximately 55,000 linear feet of shoreline. The breakwaters will be constructed with gaps to allow aquatic organisms and water to move freely. An estimated 270,000 tons of stone will be placed on geotextile fabric. A flotation channel will be required for construction access, and material dredged to build the access channel will be placed either in front of or behind the breakwater.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved engineering and design funding at their January 2003 meeting. Engineering and design development has begun.

This project is on Priority Project List 12.

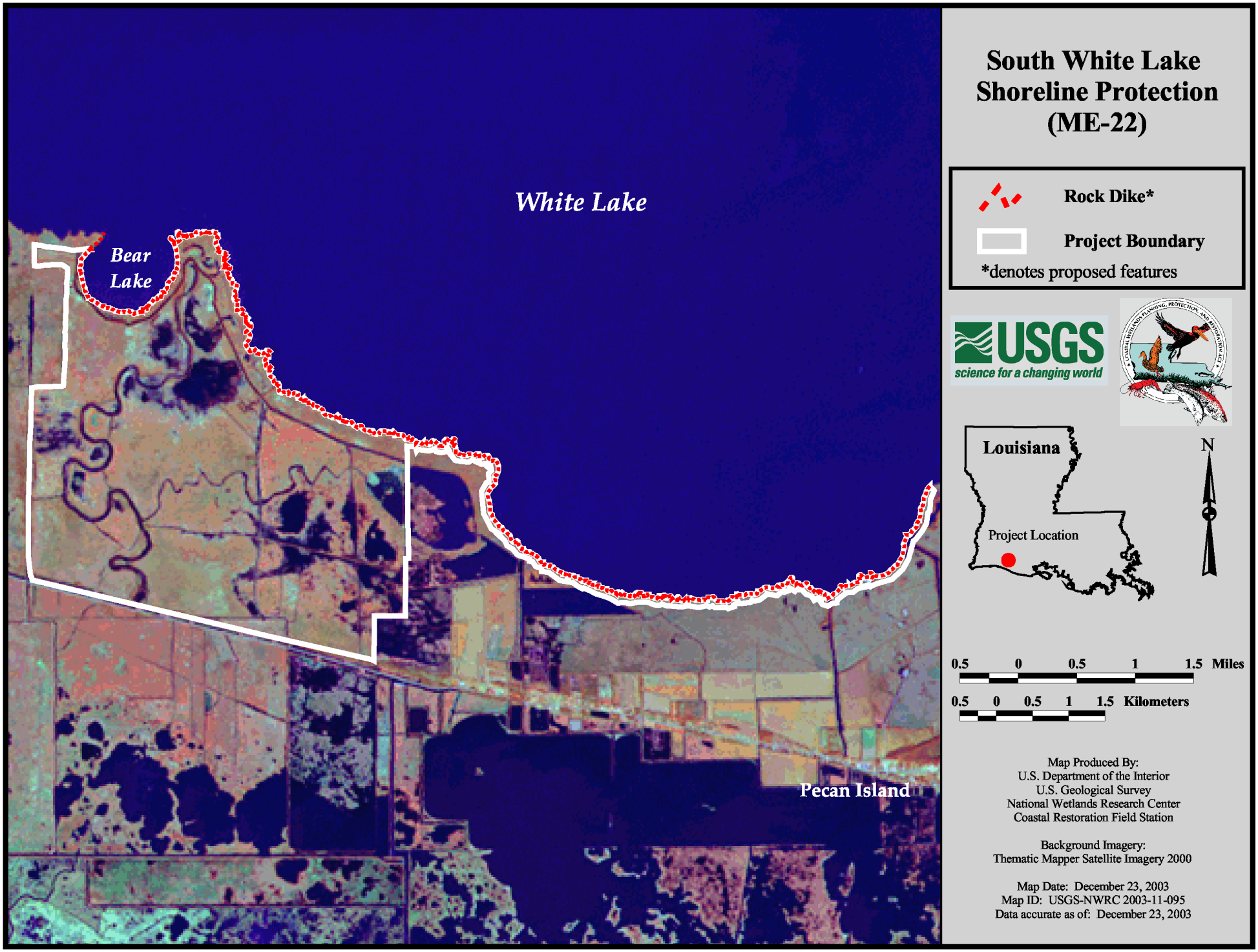
Segmented rock breakwaters such as the one being constructed above will provide protection for White Lake's eroding shoreline.

For more project information, please contact:

Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597

US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

Local Sponsor:
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-7308



South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)

Rock Dike*

Project Boundary

*denotes proposed features

USGS science for a changing world

Louisiana

Project Location

N

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery 2000

Map Date: December 23, 2003
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-11-095
Data accurate as of: December 23, 2003

PM-C

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

July 7, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: 30% Design Review for South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Col. Rowan:

The 30% design review meeting was held on June 30, 2004 for the South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project. Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the ecological review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, concur to proceeding with the design of the project. Since no oyster leases will be affected by this project, there has been no assessment of potential impacts.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedure (Version 8), we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. We also request that our project manager, Ken Duffy, be copied on this and other correspondence concerning this project.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

cc: John Hodnett, Engineer Manager
David Burkholder, Engineer Manager
Luke Le Bas, Engineer Manager
Kirk Rhinehart, Science Manager
Ken Duffy, Project Manager
Clark Allen, Engineer Supervisor

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Draft-September 2004

E C O L O G I C A L R E V I E W

South White Lake Shoreline Protection

CWPPRA Priority Project List 12
(State No. ME-22)

September 2004

Mark A. Stead
Restoration Technology Section
Coastal Restoration Division
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Ecological Review
South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)

In August 2000, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) initiated the Ecological Review to improve the likelihood of restoration project success. This is a process whereby each restoration project's biotic benefits, goals, and strategies are evaluated prior to granting construction authorization. This evaluation utilizes environmental data and engineering information, as well as applicable scientific literature, to assess whether or not, and to what degree, the proposed project features will cause the desired ecological response.

I. Introduction

The proposed South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project is located in the Mermentau Basin in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1). The project area encompasses the southern shore of White Lake from Will's Point to the western shore of Bear Lake. The total area of the South White Lake Shoreline Protection project is approximately 5,222 acres and is primarily composed of fresh emergent marsh (2,314 acres) and open water (2,908 acres) habitats (United States Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 2002).

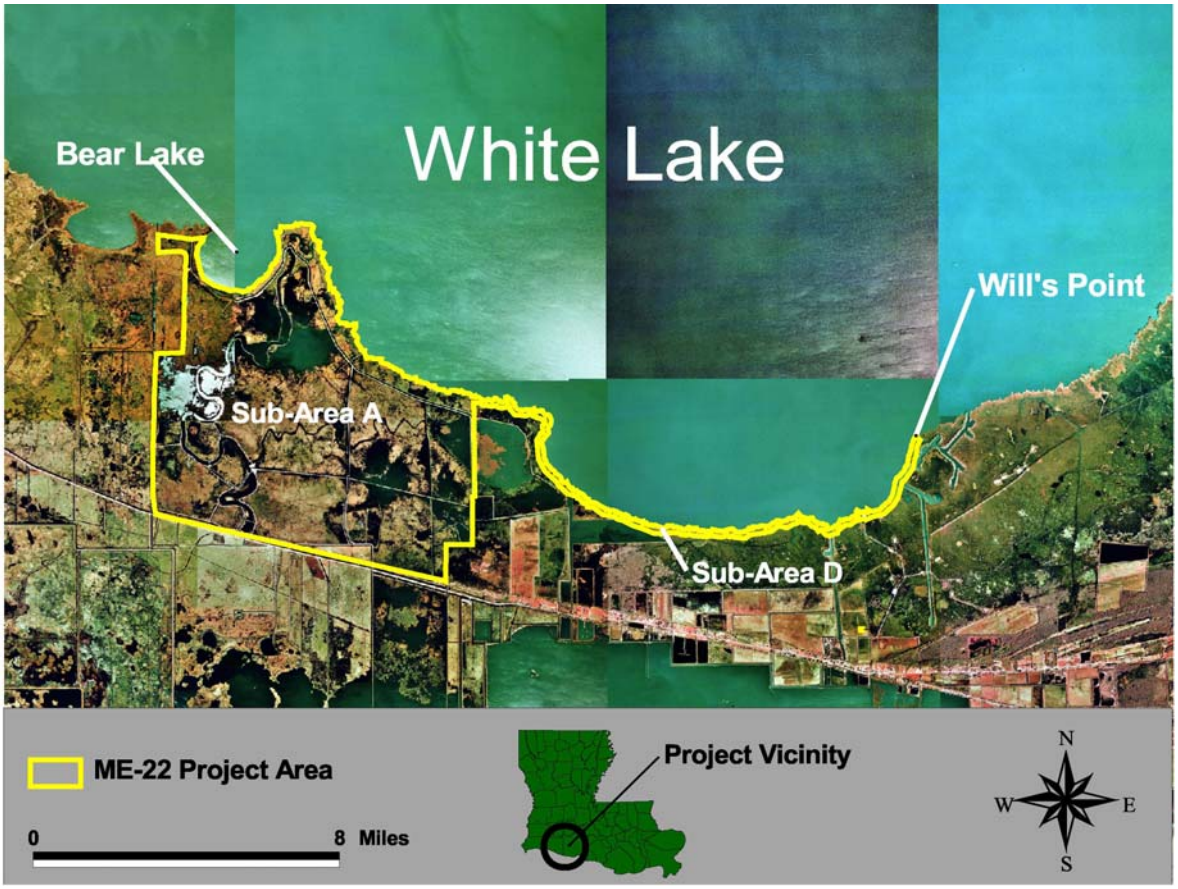

Figure 1. South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project area

Coast 2050 identified wave erosion, high water levels, and altered hydrology as the major factors contributing to the rapid erosion of the southern shore of White Lake (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority [LCWCRTF & WCRA] 1999). Between 1932 and 1990 an estimated 6,525 acres of marsh south of White Lake were lost (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). Future land loss projections predicted an additional loss of 4,220 acres of fresh marsh by 2050 or nearly 14% of the remaining 30,270 acres of marsh.

The South White Lake Shoreline Protection project area was originally subdivided into four sections (Sub-Areas A-D) in the project planning and selection process. However, Sub-Area B and C have since been deleted from the project area. It was determined that the marsh in these two Sub-Areas was not experiencing high enough rates of erosion to warrant protection (USACE 2002) (Figure 1). In contrast, Sub-Area D which is located along the shoreline of White Lake from Will's Point to Bear Lake is experiencing erosion rates of approximately 15 feet per year (USACE 2002). Sub-Area A encompasses the western interior section of the project area (Figure 1). As the shoreline of White Lake and Bear Lake erodes, a low levee separating the area from the lakes is anticipated to breach, which is expected to increase the rate of interior marsh loss. Protection of the shoreline will prevent this from occurring.

Protection of the White Lake shoreline will be accomplished through the construction of a 61,500 linear foot foreshore rock dike. The foreshore rock dike will protect interior marsh, which without the structure will be subjected to elevated water levels and increased wave energies (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). This project is in keeping with *Coast 2050* Region 4 Ecosystem Strategies which are to promote the stability and protection of bay, lake, and gulf shorelines for the preservation of interior wetlands and the maintenance of favorable hydrologic conditions (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1998).

The Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration (LA-06) project will be incorporated into ME-22 project designs in order to determine the feasibility of constructing rock shoreline protection structures where a relatively poor soil foundation exists.

II. Goal Statement

- Stop shoreline erosion in Sub-Area D and as a result save 379 acres of emergent marsh that is expected to be lost over the 20 year project life.
- Stop the breaching of the levee protecting Sub-Area A and as a result save 263 acres of emergent marsh that would otherwise be lost over the 20 year project life.
- Create 99 acres of emergent marsh between the White Lake shoreline and the foreshore rock dike in Sub-Area D over the 20 year project life.
- Increase submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) coverage in the open water areas of Sub-Area D from a baseline of 1% to 40% over the 20 year project life.
- Maintain SAV coverage in Sub-Area A over the 20 year project life.

III. Strategy Statement

The project goals will be achieved through the construction of an approximately 61,500 linear foot foreshore rock dike along the southern shore of White Lake from Will's Point to the western end of Bear Lake.

IV. Strategy-Goal Relationship

The construction of a foreshore rock dike will effectively stop erosion along the southern White Lake shoreline by damping wind generated waves. By stabilizing the southern White Lake shoreline, the interior marsh will be maintained at or near current levels. Emergent marsh will be created through the beneficial use of dredged material from the digging of the flotation canal.

The construction of the foreshore rock dike is expected to increase the overall percentage of SAV coverage in the area behind the shoreline protection structure from 1% to 40% in Sub-Area D. Submerged aquatic vegetation habitat creation is expected to occur due to the reduction of turbidity in the shallow open water areas and the resulting increase in overall light penetration.

V. Project Feature Evaluation

Foreshore Rock Dike

The foreshore rock dike will be constructed at the -1.5 foot NAVD-88 contour. The breakwater will have a mean crest elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD-88 (with a +/-0.5 foot tolerance) upon construction completion (Figure 2). The current structure elevation design was determined through the addition of the White Lake mean water level (+1.12 feet NAVD-88), 90% wind setup (+0.50 feet) and the wave height of the 90th percentile wave (+1.70 feet), which will result in 0.18 feet of the rock dike remaining above water in storm conditions (USACE 2004). The dike will be constructed with a 4.0 foot wide crown and 1.0(V) on 1.5(H) side slopes. All stone sizing will correspond to the standard 24-inch rock gradation and be placed on geotextile fabric that will have a 200 pounds per inch minimum tensile strength. Fish dips will be built at approximately 1,000-foot intervals with a top width of 50 feet and the toe will be lined completely with a layer of rock (Figure 3).

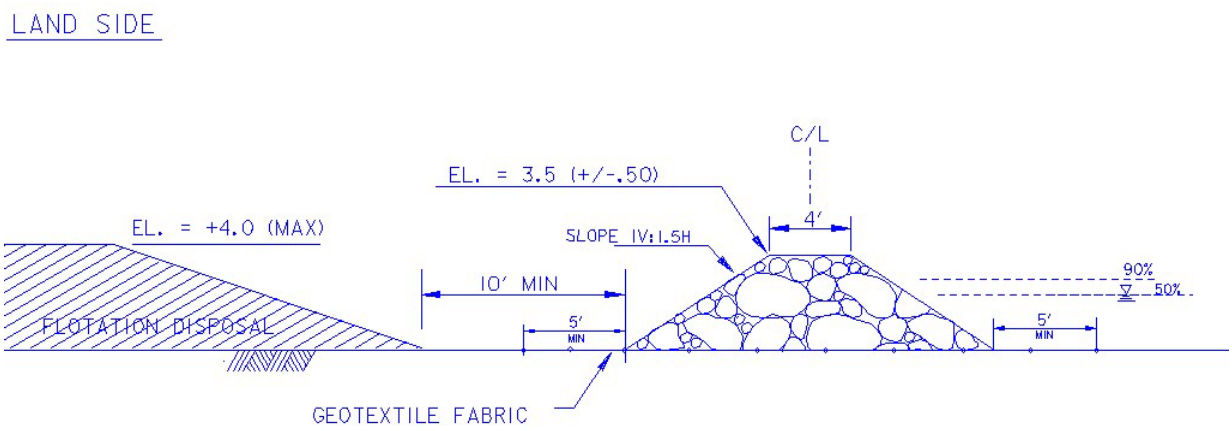

Figure 2. Typical dike section (USACE 2004, updated file from design report).

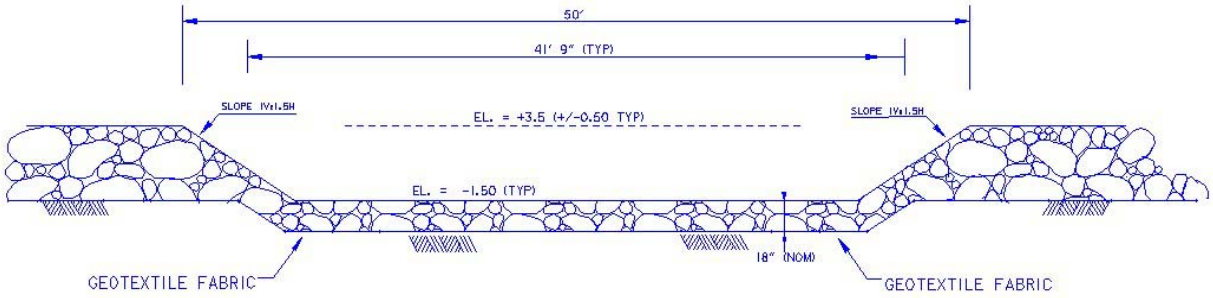

Figure 3.Typical fish dip section (USACE 2004, updated file from design report).

The geotechnical analysis revealed a favorable soil foundation composed of marsh, swamp, Lacustrine, and Pleistocene deposits in the White Lake project area (USACE 2004). With a subsidence rate of 1.25 foot per century included in the settlement calculations, the settlement of the rock dike ranges from 0.7 to 1.3 feet over the life of the project (USACE 2004). However, the relatively high crest elevation (+3.5 feet NAVD-88) will allow the dike to maintain its effectiveness as a wave break despite significant settlement. As a safeguard, maintenance funds will be requested for scheduled lifts, if needed, in years 7 and 15 post-construction in order to ensure that an effective crest height is maintained over the 20 year project life.

The construction of a flotation canal to allow access for barges and equipment will produce a significant amount of dredged spoil. The flotation canal will be dredged 50 feet from the centerline of the dike and the spoil material will be stacked at maximum height of +4.0 feet NAVD-88 and at a target elevation of +3.0 feet NAVD-88 behind the structure for additional marsh creation benefits. The +3.0 feet NAVD-88 target stack elevation was selected based on settlement curves which estimated that the dredge spoil would achieve a height ranging between +1.5 to +1.85 feet NAVD-88 at year 20. Approximately 99 acres of marsh will be created between the shoreline and the breakwater though the beneficial use of this dredged material. Material will be placed at least 10 feet behind the toe of the dike and at least 50 feet from the existing shoreline. Maximum allowable dredging depth for the flotation channel will be -6.0 feet NAVD-88.

Demonstration Project

The Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration (LA-06) project, authorized on the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) 13th priority project list, will be incorporated into the ME-22 project design plan. The goal of this demonstration project is to determine the feasibility of shoreline protection structures where a relatively poor soil foundation exists. The strategy of the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration is to use sand as a foundation beneath rock dike structures as a means to achieve increased bearing capacity and consolidation settlement design tolerances in a manner that lessens 20-year shoreline protection project costs.

The demonstration project experimental design will include two sub-reaches. Each sub-reach will be divided into two 900-foot treatment sections and one 900-foot control section. Fish dips will be built at approximately 900-foot intervals with a top width of 50 feet. Treatment A will be administered by placing sand directly on top of soil and then placing the rock material on top of the sand foundation. Treatment B will include dredging out the soil foundation, filling the cavity with sand. Rock will then be placed on top of the sand foundation. The treatments (A or B) will be randomly assigned to each of the two sub-reaches (Figure 4).

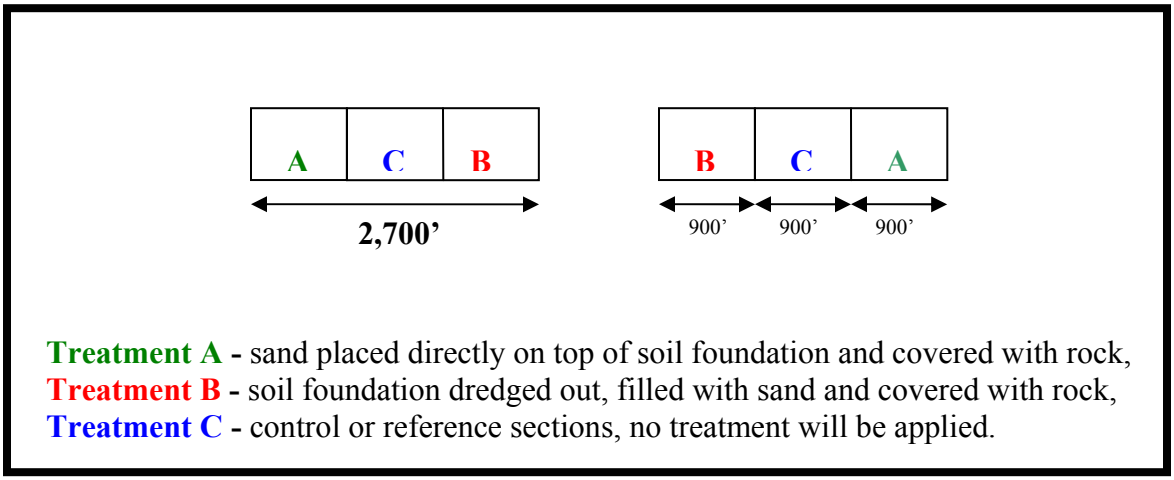

Figure 4. Shoreline protection foundation improvement demonstration (LA-06) layout and treatment regime.

The two sub-reaches will be placed in reach 5 of the ME-22 project area (Figure 5). The geotechnical investigation indicated that this region has a relatively unfavorable soil foundation. All sections will be instrumented with settlement plates, inclinometers, and extensometers at 180 foot intervals to determine the effectiveness of the foundation improvements. Geotechnical borings will be taken at each of the six sample sections during the construction of the demonstration project to determine underlying soil conditions. The benefits of this project may include a more effective and economical method for the design and construction of rock shoreline protection structures. The demonstration test sections will be maintained as part of the operations and maintenance plan for the ME-22 project.

VI. Assessment of Goal Attainability

Environmental data and scientific literature documenting the effects of the proposed project features in field application are evaluated below to assess whether or not, and to what degree the project features will cause the desired ecological response.

Armor Shoreline Protection

A number of projects using traditional shoreline protection structures have been implemented in Louisiana coastal areas to protect lake, bay, and navigational channel shorelines (Table 1). Published results of projects funded under CWPPRA and through the State of Louisiana that have used rock shoreline protection structures constructed in environments similar to the South White Lake Shoreline Protection project are discussed below.

Figure 5. Reach 5 of the South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project area (USACE 2004, updated file from design report).

- The Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09) project was designed to abate wind-driven wave erosion along Vermilion Bay and at the mouth of Boston Canal (Thibodeaux 1998). To accomplish that goal a 1,405 foot foreshore rock dike was constructed in 1995 at an elevation of +3.8 feet NGVD-29 along the bank of Boston Canal extending into Vermilion Bay. In 1997, two years after construction, the project was estimated to have protected 57.4 acres of marsh and 1.4 to 4.5 feet of sediment was deposited behind the breakwater while the reference area continued to erode. The rock breakwater at the mouth of Boston Canal was successful in stabilizing the shoreline (Thibodeaux 1998).

- Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection Demonstration (BA-15) project evaluated a series of shoreline protection measures at Lake Salvador, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. Phase two of this project was conducted in 1998 and evaluated the effectiveness of a rock berm to protect the lake shoreline from higher energy wave erosion. The rock structure itself appears to be holding up well, showing little sign of deterioration and subsidence. Recent surveys of the area revealed that the rock dike was successful in stabilizing the shoreline and some accretion is occurring behind the structure (Curole et al. 2001). However, the effectiveness of the structure over the long term may be in

question since it was not built according to design specifications. The rock dike was designed to be constructed with a crest elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD-88. A 2002 survey of the rock dike determined that the average height of the structure was +2.51 feet NAVD-88. The average settlement of the structure, measured from 1998 to 2002, was approximately 0.26 feet. It was concluded that the rock dike was built to an inadequate crest elevation of +2.75 feet NAVD-88 (Darin Lee, Personal Communication 2002).

Table 1. Design parameters of constructed shoreline protection projects (sorted by construction date).

Project Name	Project Number	Coast 2050 Region	Construction Date	Depth Contour (NAVD-88)	Length of Structure (feet)	Height	Distance From Shoreline (feet)
Blind Lake	N/A* (State)	4	1989	N/A	2,339	4.0 ft NAVD-88	70
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	ME-09	4	1994	-1.0 ft	13,200	3.7 ft NAVD-88	0-50
The Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection	TV-11 (State)	3	1994	N/A	25,800	4.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Turtle Cove	PO-10 (State)	1	1994	N/A	1,640 (rock gabion)	3 ft (MWL)	300
Bayou Segnette	BA-16 (State)	2	1994,1998	N/A	6,800	3.0-5.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection	TV-09	3	1995	N/A	1,405	3.8 ft NGVD-29	N/A
Clear Marias Bank Protection	CS-22	4	1997	-1.2 ft	35,000	3.0 ft NGVD-29	0-50
Freshwater Bayou Wetlands Protection	ME-04	4	1998	-1.0 ft	28,000	4.0 ft NAVD-88	0-150
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	ME-13	4	1998	N/A	23,193	3.7-4.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection Demonstration	BA-15 Phase II	2	1998	-1.0 to 1.4 ft	8,000	Designed at 4.0 ft NAVD-88 built at 2.75 ft NAVD-88	100
Perry Ridge Shore Protection	CS-24	4	1999	N/A	12,000	3.7 to 4.0 ft NAVD-88	60
Jonathan Davis Wetland Protection	BA-20	2	2001	N/A	34,000	3.5 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection	PO-22	1	2001	N/A	5,690	3.5 ft NGVD-29	300

***N/A indicates that information was not available.**

- Intracoastal Waterway Bank Stabilization and Cutgrass Planting project at Blind Lake was a state wetland restoration project constructed to prevent the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) and Sweet Lake from coalescing with Blind Lake (LDNR 1992). A limestone foreshore rock dike built at an elevation of +4.0 feet NGVD-29 was placed 70 feet from the edge of the main channel along 2,339 feet of bank on a six-inch layer of shell and filter cloth. Large stones were used to prevent movement of rocks and to allow sediments

and organisms passage. In 1991, two years after project completion an average increase in elevation of 0.32 feet in the area behind the dike was observed along transects from the deposition of suspended sediments. Data indicate that the project was successful in protecting the shoreline at Blind Lake and maintaining the hydrology of the Cameron-Creole watershed.

- The Turtle Cove Shoreline Protection (PO-10) was initiated in 1993 to protect a narrow strip of land in the Manchac Wildlife Management Area which separates Lake Pontchartrain from an area known as "the Prairie" (O'Neil and Snedden 1999). Wind induced waves contributed to a shoreline erosion rate of 12.5 feet per year. A 1,642 foot rock filled gabion was constructed 300 feet from shore at an elevation of 3 feet above mean water level with the goal of reducing erosion and increasing sediment accretion behind the structure. Post construction surveys conducted during the period of October 1994 to December 1997 revealed that the shoreline had prograded at a rate of 3.47 feet per year in the project area. The rate of sediment accretion, as determined from elevation surveys conducted in January 1996 and January 1997, was 0.26 feet per year.

  The soils in The Prairie and Turtle Cove area consist of Allemands-Carlin peat which is described as highly erodible organic peat and muck soils (USDA 1972). Due to the weak and compressible nature of the subsurface soils, the gabions settled 0.59 feet in just over two years (October 1994 to January 1997) (O'Neil and Snedden 1999). Also, five years after construction the rock filled gabion structure exhibited numerous breaches and required extensive maintenance in August 2000 (John Hodnett, LDNR, Personal Communication August 2004).

There are also several examples of successful projects involving the use of shoreline protection to stop erosion along navigation channel banks.

- The Freshwater Bayou Wetlands Protection (ME-04) project is positioned on the western bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal across from the proposed TV-11b project (Vincent et al. 1999). Construction of this project was initiated in January 1995 and includes construction of water control structures and a 28,000 linear foot foreshore rock dike designed with a crown elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD-88. Analysis of initial monitoring data suggests that the rock dike reduced wave-induced shoreline erosion after construction. The average rate of shore progradation between June 1995 and July 1996 was measured at 2.2 feet per year while the reference area continued to erode at an average rate of 6.7 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). In contrast, between March 1998 and May 2001, the protected shoreline eroded an average of 2.6 feet per year while the reference area eroded at an average of 10.0 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). Substandard recycled construction material and inadequate funds for maintenance of the structure, which were not disbursed in a timely manner, are believed to be the reason for the increase in erosion rates in the project area (Raynie and Visser 2002).

- The Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection (ME-09) project, constructed in 1994, is located in north-central Cameron Parish and includes 350 acres of freshwater wetlands (Barrilleaux and Clark 2002). A 13,200-foot rock breakwater was constructed at an elevation of +3.7 feet NAVD-88, 50 feet from (and parallel to) the northern shore of the GIWW to prevent wave action from eroding the bank and breaching into the interior marsh. Aerial photography and survey points were used to monitor any changes in land to water ratio and shoreline position. Three years after construction results indicate that the project area shoreline advanced 9.8 ± 7.1 feet per year while the reference area retreated 4.1 ± 3.1 feet per year. A two-sample t-test reveled a significant difference was detected between the shoreline change rate and the project reference areas ($P < 0.001$).

- The Clear Marais Bank Protection (CS-22) project was constructed in 1997 at an elevation of +3.0 feet NGVD-29 to prevent breaches in the GIWW shoreline and subsequent erosion of the interior marsh while preventing saltwater intrusion (Miller 2001). Approximately 35,000 linear feet of rip-rap was placed 50 feet from the northern shoreline of the GIWW. Results indicate that the foreshore rock dike has been effective in preventing erosion of the GIWW shoreline. A net gain of 13 feet per year occurred behind the rock structure while the reference area continued to erode (Raynie and Visser 2002).

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation plays a crucial role in the littoral zone of aquatic ecosystems (Wetzel 1983). Submerged aquatic vegetation dissipates the energy of wind and wave action, reduces the amount of bottom sediment resuspension, serves as effective traps for inorganic and organic particulates, and provides suitable forage for ducks, invertebrates and larval fish (Spence 1982, Foote and Kadlec 1988, Lodge 1991). It is widely understood that the limiting factor controlling the recovery of SAV in lakes is light attenuation (Sager et al. 1998). Submerged aquatic vegetation habitat creation is expected to occur behind the shoreline protection structure in White Lake due to the reduction of turbidity in the shallow open water areas and the resulting increase in overall light penetration.

CWPPRA's Environmental Workgroup estimated that the South White Lake Shoreline Protection structure would increase SAV cover in the open water areas of Sub-Area D from a baseline of 1% to a target of 40% over the 20 year project life (USACE 2002). The structure is also expected to maintain current levels of SAV cover in Sub-Area A over the 20 year project life (USACE 2002). Due to limited availability of monitoring data from previously constructed CWPPRA shoreline protection projects in the Mermentau Basin, attempts to correlate these established targets or to better quantify the effect of the project features on SAV cover within White Lake have been ineffectual

Summary/Conclusions

Projects including TV-09, BA-15, CS-22, PO-10, and ME-09 which were designed to an adequate elevation and located in areas with relatively good soil foundations were successful in reducing shoreline erosion and promoting accretion behind the structure. Projects such as ME-04 and PO-10 were successful in reducing shoreline erosion but experienced some structural failures due to poor soil foundations, the use of recycled materials, and/or inadequate maintenance funds. In contrast, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection project is located in an area where soil bearing capacity is favorable. In addition, a detailed operations and maintenance schedule has been prepared in order to assure that the structure sustains an effective elevation over the entire twenty-year project life

According to the geotechnical report (USACE 2004), the proposed White Lake foreshore rock dike will experience 0.7-1.3 feet of settlement over the life of the project. However, a maintenance lift, which will help to maintain the structure elevation at +3.5 feet NAVD-88, may be conducted, if needed, at years 7 and 15 post-construction. Despite initial and post-construction settlement, the currently proposed rock dike should provide adequate protection against wind driven waves and ultimately prevent breaches in the southern White Lake shoreline.

A demonstration project will be incorporated into the South White Lake project design to test the effectiveness of two foundation improvement strategies in relatively poor soil foundations. Detailed design plans for the demonstration project will be available before the project is presented to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force for funding.

VII 95% Design Review Recommendations

Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature the proposed strategies of the South White Lake Shoreline Protection project will likely achieve the desired goals. It is recommended that this project progress towards construction authorization pending a favorable 95% design review.

- A formal report describing the effectiveness of the Demonstration project should be presented to the project team annually and at the conclusion of the project.

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Project Information Sheet for Wetland Value Assessment
South White Lake, Vermilion Parish, LA

Project Name: South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Work Group Contact: Sean Mickal, (504) 862-2319
Engineering Work Group Contact: Chris Monnerjhan, (504) 862-2415
Corps Project Manager Point of Contact: Melanie Goodman, (504) 862-1940
DNR Project Manager Point of Contact: Ken Duffy, (225) 342-4106

Project Area: The project is located in Vermilion Parish, along the south shoreline of White Lake, between Will's Point and the western shore of Bear Lake.

Sub Area A (The Kaplan Tract)
These acres come from USGS 1998 DOQQs. The acreage has been brought forward to 2002 using a loss rate of 1.37%. The reason for using this loss rate is explained later.

Total acres 4,717 acres
Fresh Marsh 1,935 acres
Open water 2,782 acres

There is no change in these acres from the last WVA prepared during Phase 0, dated 18 September 2002.

Sub Area D (The Shoreline)
Protection is based on a 15-foot per year loss rate over 20 years; a shoreline length of 61,500 feet; and the dike placed 250 feet offshore at the -1.5 foot (NAVD 88) contour in approximately 2-3 feet of water, stage dependent. Toe of dike is approximately 235 feet off shore (235 x 61,500) = 14,452,500 = 332 acres

Total acres 756 acres
Fresh Marsh 424 acres
Open water 332 acres

Total Project Acreages: *Areas A and D only*
Total acres 5,473 acres
Fresh Marsh 2,359 acres
Open water 3,114 acres

Net Areas Preserved

Net Areas Preserved		
	Sub Area A	Sub Area D
FWOP TY20	1,150	0
FWP TY20	1,413	424
Net Preserved	**263**	**424**

Total Net Preserved (Sub Area A + Sub Area D) = 687 acres
Total Net Acres Created Sub Area D = 157
Total Net Gain FWP TY20 = 844

Problem:
Sub Area A: This sub area is expected to experience accelerated marsh loss when interior levees are breached as a result of a shoreline levee breach sometime around TY12. The area has subsided due to several years of gravity drainage and portions are below the level of White Lake. This area has been enlarged over the PPL 11 project to take into account the area is hydrologically connected and drained by a single pump in the southeast corner of the boundary area.

Sub Area D: Erosion is believed to be the cause of marsh loss in this Sub Area. USACE land loss maps indicate it is the only cause of loss in a strip about a mile wide along the south shore of White Lake. The old lake rim has eroded away and the more fragile marshes erode more rapidly as evidenced by the severely scalloped shoreline in the Sub Area. The breakwater addresses the erosion problem in Sub Area D. Approximately 157 acres of marsh would be created from beneficial use of material dredged for floatation channel.

Goals:
The project goal is to stop erosion along the South White Lake shoreline between Will's Point and west of Bear Lake, and to build marsh substrate behind the rock breakwaters using dredge material from the project construction floatation channel. A secondary goal is to prevent a breach from occurring between White Lake and the management unit known as the Kaplan Tract.

Project Features:
A segmented breakwater would be constructed at the -1.5-foot NAVD 88 contour in two to three feet of water, stage dependent. The breakwater would be constructed along approximately 61,500 linear feet of shoreline between Will's Point and past the western side of Bear Lake. The breakwater would follow along the shoreline of Bear Lake. The breakwater would have a crown elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD 88, with a 4-foot wide crown and 1V on 1.5H side slopes. The stone section would be placed on geotextile reinforcing fabric. There would be 50-foot wide, rock lined gaps in the breakwater at 1,000-foot intervals. A flotation channel would be necessary to construct the dike. Dredge material removed to construct the floatation channel would be beneficially used to create 157 acres of marsh substrate between the breakwater and the shoreline. The original WVA attributed 60 acres of benefits due to accretion over the 20-year project life. The breakwater design has been revised and is higher than the conceptual plan. Since overtopping of the breakwater is not expected to occur as frequently as the conceptual plan, and the area between the breakwater and the shoreline would be filled with dredge material to create marsh substrate, incremental benefits are no longer being attributed to accretion. However, it is believed that the breakwater would be overtopped periodically, and sufficient accretion would occur over the life of the project to help nourish and sustain the elevation and health of the created marsh.

Monitoring Information:

Cameron Prairie Refuge Protection
A 13,200-foot long rock breakwater was placed on the north bank of the GIWW in January 1994. It was 0-50 feet offshore in 3-4 feet of water. The rocks stopped erosion in the project area and allowed 4.6 feet of horizontal accretion in the first year. This fresh marsh area accreted 1.4 acres per year over 13,200 feet and now completed covers the area between the dike and the shoreline. In the reference area, erosion continued at 4 feet per year.

Freshwater Bayou Wetlands (ME-04) Phase I
A 28,000-foot long rock dike was completed along the western bank of Freshwater Bayou in January 1995. Over the next year 2.3 feet of land accreted behind the rocks while the reference area eroded 6.5 feet.

Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Sub Area D Protection
Breakwaters were built to a +4 foot elevation in 4-6 feet of water at the mouth of Boston Canal in December 1994. Sediment fences were placed behind the breakwaters. Within less than a year, there was between 1.5 and 4.5 feet of vertical accretion behind the breakwaters.

Blind Lake Shore Protection
In a state only project, a 2,340-foot rock breakwater was built across the mouth of Blind Lake on the south bank of the GIWW in 1989. Giant cutgrass was planted 70 feet from shore. Containerized had 99 % survival at 2.5 months, fresh dug had 82 % survival. In 2.5 years, vertical accretion was .3 feet. By the mid-90s, this entire fresh marsh area had filled and was colonized with giant cutgrass, elephant ear and willow.

Tuttle Cove Gabions
In a state-only project, 1,642 feet of rock –filled gabions were built across the mouth of the Prairie on the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain in 1994. They were 300 feet offshore and 3 feet above mean high water. This intermediate to brackish area prograded an average of 3.5 feet per year while the reference area eroded 6.3 feet per year. There was a 6-foot gap near the south end of the gabions and accretion was greater near this gap. By 1999 the gabions were starting to deteriorate.

V1 Emergent Vegetation

Baseline
Emergent Vegetation - This area has been classified as fresh marsh since O'Neil mapped it. The dominant vegetation has changed from the sawgrass found by O'Neil to mainly *Phragmites communis, Zizaniopsis miliacea, Scirpus californicus,* and *Sagittaria falcata* as noted by Chabreck in 1997. Numerous other fresh marsh species, such as elephant ear, *Sesbania*, and willow were noted.

Soils and Subsidence - The soil type along the White Lake Sub Area D between Bear Lake and Will's Point is mainly Larose muck. Larose Muck is classified as very poorly drained and very slowly permeable, semi-fluid mineral soils. The subsidence rate in this area is low (from 0 to 1

foot per century)[1]. Lake bottom in the project area was former shoreline and consists of very soft to soft fat clay with lenses and layers of lean clay, silt, and peat with relatively high moisture contents and wood. Approximately 4 to 10 feet of lacustrine deposits are found with the marsh/swamp. Lacustrine deposits consist of very soft to soft fat and lean clays with shell fragments. Pleistocene age deposits underlie marsh/swamp and lacustrine deposits and are found 7-25 feet deep, with the much deeper deposits on the western end of the project site. These Pleistocene deposits consist of stiff to very stiff clays, silts, silty sand, and sands with low water content.[2]

Sub Area A

The southwestern portion of this area has opened significantly since the late 1980s when land management strategies in this area changed. The USACE data ends at 1990 therefore, 1998 DOQQs from LDNR were coupled with the USACE data to calculate a loss rate from 1990 to 1998. The DNR acreages were adjusted accordingly to calculate the loss rate. Erosion rates calculated by comparing 1978-79 aerial photography with 1997-98 aerial photographs showed erosion rates averaging 47.62 acres per year or roughly 0.91% per year. A comparison was then done using the 1998 DOQQ compared to the 1993 Land/Water classification. This later comparison showed an erosion rate during this 5 year time period of 8.30% per year. This erosion rate exemplifies the land loss potential when agricultural land is abandoned and allowed to convert back to fresh water marsh after decades of active farming. A weighted average using USGS data from 1956 to 1998 showed an average loss per year of 1.37%. This average was used as the base loss rate. It was determined that a levee breach would occur in TY12. A 25% increase in erosion rate was factored into the PPL 11 candidate project. However, given the calculated land loss from 1993 to 1998 and recent survey data, which suggests that much of Sub Area A is below mean Catfish Lake level, the potential for inundation could be even more severe. As a result, a 50% increase in loss rate (to 2.06%) was applied after year 12.

	Sub Area A
COE % Loss 55-74 per year	0.02
COE % Loss 74-90 per year	0.71
COE % Loss 83-90 per year	1.57
USGS % Loss 56-78 per year	0.05
USGS % Loss 78-98 per year	0.91
USGS Apparent % Loss 93-98 per year	8.30
Weighted Averages	
COE % Loss 55-90 per year	0.34
USGS % Loss 56-90 per year	0.35
USGS % Loss 56-98 per year	1.37

[1] USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1996. Soil Survey of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana
[2] CEMVN. 2004. CWPPRA South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (#ME-22), Vermilion Parish, LA, Preliminary Design Report.

Sub Area A	Land	%	Water	%	Total	%
1993	4072.92	85.02166	717.53	14.97834	4790.45	100
1998	2058.54	43.53603	2669.82	56.46397	4728.36	100
1998 rec	2085.572	43.53603	2704.878	56.46397	4790.45	100

Loss/Gain 1993-1998	1987.348	acres
% Loss 1993-1998	41.48563	
Acres Lost Per Year	397.4697	
% Lost Per Year	8.297126	
Erosion Rate 93-98	8.30%	

Sub Area D

This area uses the estimated Sub Area D erosion rate instead of land loss from Britsch's maps. Erosion rates were calculated by comparing 1978-79 color IRs and the 1997-98 infragreens. Sub Area D erosion rates averaged approximately 15 feet per year.

Future without project

Sub Area A

With an erosion rate of 15 feet per year on the south shore of White Lake, it was estimated that after TY12 the levee would break in several places bordering Sub Area A. For the first 11 years a loss rate of 1.37% was used. It is doubtful that the landowner would repair the levee. Since a large portion of the leveed area is below the water level in White Lake, a portion of the area would be flooded. It is projected that a rapid loss of marsh would occur following inundation from White Lake. This loss of marsh is expected to occur in TY12 as a 20% loss of the TY11 marsh acreage. Following this instantaneous marsh loss, the land loss rate would be 50% higher than the rate used for TY1 – TY11. A 50% increase in the 1.37% rate is 2.06% per year.

Future with project

The project protects the shoreline and so no breach occurs, therefore the loss rate of 1.37% per year remains constant through TY20.

Future without project			Future with project		
TY0	41%	1,935/4,717	TY0	41%	1,935/4,717
TY1	40%	1,909/4,717	TY1	40%	1,909/4,717
TY11	35%	1,663/4,717			
TY12	28%	1,330/4,717*			
TY20	24%	1,150/4,717**	TY20	30%	1,413/4,717

*Levee breach occurs causing a 20% loss of TY11 acreage

**Loss rate of 2.06% is applied to TY12 acreage

Sub Area D

Future without project

When the average erosion rate of 15 feet per year was applied to the 61,500 feet of Sub Area D over 20 years, a total of 424 acres would be lost without the project. This averages to 21 acres per year.

Future with project
The breakwater is assumed to stop erosion along the Sub Area D. The dredged material from the flotation canal would be beneficially used to create approximately 157 acres of marsh.

Future without project			Future with project *		
TY0	56%	424 acres	TY0	56%	424 acres/756
TY1	52%	403 acres	TY1	58%	440 acres (424 + 16 created)/756
			TY5	77%	581 acres (424 + 157 created)/756
TY20	0%	0 acres	TY20	77%	581 acres (424 + 157 created)/756

*For future with project, 157 acres of marsh substrate created by beneficial disposal of material dredged for floatation channel would produce 10% or 16 acres of emergent vegetation in TY1 and 100% or 157 acres of emergent vegetation at TY5.

V2 Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Sub Area A
Baseline
TY0 20% - DNR habitat data

Future without project		Future with project
TY1	20%	TY1 – 20%
TY11	20%	
TY12	17%*	
TY20	15%	TY20 – 20%**

*After the levee breaks through, the SAV coverage would likely decrease. The group decided not to decrease the coverage very much since SAV does occur n Bear Lake, demonstrating that the turbid water from White Lake would not eliminate SAV.
**The SAV would remain at 20% since the breakwater would prevent the levee break.

Sub Area D
Baseline
TY0 1% Almost no SAV exists along the shoreline of White Lake, except along the edge of Bear Lake.

Future without project		Future with project	
TY1	1%	TY1	5%
		TY5	60%**
TY20	1%*	TY20	60%

*As erosion continues, the SAV coverage would likely remain at 1% as the area continues to erode and deepen.
**The breakwater and created marsh would protect the approximately 50-foot wide area of open water remaining between the shoreline. The entire open water area is expected to become shallow (less than 1.5 feet deep) and SAV coverage would substantially increase.

V3 Marsh Edge/Interspersion

Sub Area A

Baseline

TY0 Class 1 - 10%
Class 2 - 40%
Class 3 - 20%
Class 4 - 30%

Future without project		Future with project
TY1	Same as existing	Same as existing
TY11	Class 1 - 5% Class 2 - 40% Class 3 - 20% Class 4 - 35%	N/A
TY12	Class 2 - 15% Class 3 - 30% Class 4 - 55%	N/A
TY20	Class 2 - 10% Class 3 - 30% Class 4 - 60%	Class 2 - 40% Class 3 - 20% Class 4 - 40%

Sub Area D

Baseline

The marsh is solid, but its proximity to open water makes about 50% a Class 4.

TY0 Class 1 - 50%
Class 4 - 50%

Future without project		Future with project	
TY1	Class 1 - 50% Class 4 - 50%	TY1	Class 1 - 100%*
		TY5	Class 1 - 100%
TY20	Class 5 - 100%	TY20	Class 1 - 100%

*****The created marsh would increase the actual acreage and percent of Class 1, comparing FWP to FWOP.

V4 Shallow Open Water

Sub Area A
Baseline
TY0 80% 2,226/2,782 acres - According to Mr. Randy Moertle

Future without project		Future with project	
TY1	80%	TY1	80%
TY11	81%		
TY12	75%		
TY20	75%	TY20	83%

Assume all marsh lost becomes SOW

Sub Area D
Baseline
According to transect data furnished by NRCS, shallow water ≤ 1.5-feet deep extends to about 30 feet offshore in this area of White Lake. Thus, about 42 acres of the 332 acres of open water are shallow.
TY0 13% 42/332

Future without project
Sub Area D erosion would continue and the percentage of water in the project area would increase. The strip of shallow water would stay the same size.
TY1 12% 42/353
TY20 6% 42/756

Future with project
Sub Area D erosion would be stopped and marsh would be created in 157 acres of the open water area leaving 175 acres of open water. Most of the remaining 50-foot wide, open water area between the created marsh and the existing shoreline would remain or become shallow (≤1.5 feet). The water depth in and near the areas that would be occupied by the fish gaps is expected to remain > 1.5 feet (approximately 12 acres [41.9 ft x 200 ft (area of water bottom between gap and created marsh) x 61 (number of gaps)]).
TY1 24% 42/175
TY5 93% 163/175
TY20 93% 163/175
By TY3 all remaining open water between the existing shoreline and the newly created marsh, which would average approximately 50 feet wide, would be shallow.

V5 Salinity

Sub Area A
Baseline
TY0 0 ppt

Future without project		Future with project	
TY1	0 ppt	TY1	0 ppt

TY11 0 ppt
TY12 1 ppt *
TY20 1 ppt TY20 0 ppt
* Levee break increases salinity to 1 ppt, same as Catfish Lake.

Sub Area D
Average high salinity at Catfish Point north was about 3.5 ppt during the growing seasons from 1995-98 (HICP, July 2000 draft). As the Mermentau River water moves into Grand Lake, salinity would become diluted. The mean high salinity in White Lake would probably be about 1 ppt. The project would do nothing to change salinity.

Baseline
TY0 1 ppt

Future without project		Future with project	
All TYs	1 ppt	All TYs	1 ppt

V6 Fish Access

Sub Area A
Baseline
TY0 0.0001 The value for fresh marsh without fish access.

Future without project		Future with project	
TY1	0.0001	TY1	0.0001
TY11	0.0001		
TY12	0.1*		
TY20	0.1	TY20	0.0001

*Levee breaks increasing to 0.1, the same as White Lake.

Sub Area D
Baseline
TY0 0.1 The rating for the Catfish Point Control Structure.

Future without project		Future with project		
TY1	0.1	TY1	0.1	Access would remain 0.1 due to the fish dips.
		TY3	0.1	
		TY5	0.1	
TY20	0.1	TY20	0.1	

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Fresh/Intermediate Marsh

Project: South White Lake Shoreline Protection
Area A - Kaplan Tract
Condition: Future Without Project

Project Area:
Fresh..... 4,717
Intermediate..

Variable		TY 0 Value	TY 0 SI	TY 1 Value	TY 1 SI	TY 11 Value	TY 11 SI
V1	% Emergent	41	0.47	40	0.46	35	0.42
V2	% Aquatic	20	0.28	20	0.28	20	0.28
V3	Interspersion	%		%		%	
	Class 1	10	0.48	10	0.48	5	0.44
	Class 2	40		40		40	
	Class 3	20		20		20	
	Class 4	30		30		35	
	Class 5						
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	80	1.00	80	1.00	81	1.00
V5	Salinity (ppt)						
	fresh	0	1.00	0	1.00	0	1.00
	intermediate						
V6	Access Value						
	fresh	0.0001	0.30	0.0001	0.30	0.0001	0.30
	intermediate						
	Emergent Marsh HSI =		**0.50**	**EM HSI =**	**0.50**	**EM HSI =**	**0.47**
	Open Water HSI =		**0.41**	**OW HSI =**	**0.41**	**OW HSI =**	**0.40**

Future Without Project, continued

Variable		TY 12 Value	TY 12 SI	TY 20 Value	TY 20 SI	Value	SI
V1	% Emergent	28	0.35	24	0.32		
V2	% Aquatic	17	0.25	15	0.24		
V3	Interspersion	%		%		%	
	Class 1		0.00		0.00		
	Class 2	15		10			
	Class 3	30		30			
	Class 4	55		60			
	Class 5						
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	75	0.94	75	0.94		
V5	Salinity (ppt)						
	fresh	1	0.00	1	0.00		
	intermediate						
V6	Access Value						
	fresh	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00		
	intermediate						
	EM HSI =		**0.00**	**EM HSI =**	**0.00**	**EM HSI =**	
	OW HSI =		**0.07**	**OW HSI =**	**0.07**	**OW HSI =**	

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Fresh/Intermediate Marsh

Project: South White Lake Shoreline Protection
Area A - Kaplan Tract
Condition: Future With Project

Project Area:
Fresh..... 4,717
Intermediate....

Variable		TY 0 Value	TY 0 SI	TY 1 Value	TY 1 SI	TY 20 Value	TY 20 SI
V1	% Emergent	41	0.47	40	0.46	30	0.37
V2	% Aquatic	20	0.28	20	0.28	20	0.28
V3	Interspersion	%		%		%	
	Class 1	10	0.48	10	0.48		0.40
	Class 2	40		40		40	
	Class 3	20		20		20	
	Class 4	30		30		40	
	Class 5						
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	80	1.00	80	1.00	83	1.00
V5	Salinity (ppt)						
	fresh	0	1.00	0	1.00	0	1.00
	intermediate						
V6	Access Value						
	fresh	0.0001	0.30	0.0001	0.30	0.0001	0.30
	intermediate						
	Emergent Marsh HSI =		**0.50**	**EM HSI =**	**0.50**	**EM HSI =**	**0.43**
	Open Water HSI =		**0.41**	**OW HSI =**	**0.41**	**OW HSI =**	**0.40**

AAHU CALCULATION - EMERGENT MARSH

Project: South White Lake Shoreline Protection
Area A - Kaplan Tract

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Marsh Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1935	0.50	973.42	
1	1909	0.50	949.98	961.68
11	1663	0.47	774.62	8609.96
12	1330	0.42	562.23	666.03
20	1150	0.40	456.29	4067.83
			AAHUs =	**715.28**

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Marsh Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1935	0.50	973.42	
1	1909	0.50	949.98	961.68
20	1413	0.43	612.48	14742.57
			AAHUs	**785.21**

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Fresh/Intermediate Marsh

NET CHANGE IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT		
A. Future With Project Emergent Marsh AAHUs	=	785.21
B. Future Without Project Emergent Marsh AAHUs	=	715.28
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =		**69.94**

AAHU CALCULATION - OPEN WATER

Project: South White Lake Shoreline Protection
Area A - Kaplan Tract

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Water Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	2782	0.41	1127.50	
1	2808	0.41	1138.04	1132.77
11	3054	0.40	1228.69	11834.82
12	3387	0.38	1300.88	1265.79
20	3567	0.37	1323.16	10499.32
			AAHUs =	**1236.64**

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Water Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	2782	0.41	1127.50	
1	2808	0.41	1138.04	1132.77
20	3304	0.40	1319.48	23355.67
			AAHUs	**1224.42**

NET CHANGE IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT		
A. Future With Project Open Water AAHUs	=	1224.42
B. Future Without Project Open Water AAHUs	=	1236.64
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =		**-12.21**

TOTAL BENEFITS IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT		
A. Emergent Marsh Habitat Net AAHUs	=	69.94
B. Open Water Habitat Net AAHUs	=	-12.21
Net Benefits=(2.1xEMAAHUs+OWAAHUs)/3.1		**43.44**

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Fresh/Intermediate Marsh

Project: S White Lake, Area D
Revised: Goodman, M
Condition: Future Without Project

Project Area:
Fresh..... 756
Intermediate..

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 20	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Emergent	56	0.60	52	0.57	0	0.10
V2	% Aquatic	1	0.11	1	0.11	1	0.11
V3	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	% 50 50 	0.60	% 50 50 	0.60	% 100	0.10
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	13	0.25	12	0.24	6	0.17
V5	Salinity (ppt) fresh intermediate	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
V6	Access Value fresh intermediate	0.10	0.37	0.10	0.37	0.10	0.37
	Emergent Marsh HSI =		**0.61**	**EM HSI =**	**0.59**	**EM HSI =**	**0.22**
	Open Water HSI =		**0.25**	**OW HSI =**	**0.25**	**OW HSI =**	**0.21**

Project: S White Lake, Area D
Goodman, M
Condition: Future With Project

Project Area:
Fresh..... 756
Intermediate.

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 5	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Emergent	56	0.60	58	0.62	77	0.79
V2	% Aquatic	1	0.11	5	0.15	60	0.64
V3	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	% 50 50 	0.60	% 100 	1.00	% 100 	1.00
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	13	0.25	24	0.37	93	0.88
V5	Salinity (ppt) fresh intermediate	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
V6	Access Value fresh intermediate	0.10	0.37	0.10	0.37	0.10	0.37
	Emergent Marsh HSI =		**0.61**	**EM HSI =**	**0.67**	**EM HSI =**	**0.77**
	Open Water HSI =		**0.25**	**OW HSI =**	**0.32**	**OW HSI =**	**0.65**

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Fresh/Intermediate Marsh

Project: S White Lake, Area D

FWP

Variable		TY20 Value	TY20 SI				
V1	% Emergent	77	0.79				
V2	% Aquatic	60	0.64				
V3	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	% 100	1.00	%		%	
V4	%OW <= 1.5ft	93	0.88				
V5	Salinity (ppt) fresh intermediate	1	1.00				
V6	Access Value fresh intermediate	0.10	0.37				
		EM HSI =	**0.77**	**EM HSI =**		**EM HSI =**	
		OW HSI =	**0.65**	**OW HSI =**		**OW HSI =**	

AAHU CALCULATION - EMERGENT MARSH

Project: S White Lake, Area D
Goodman, M

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Marsh Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	424	0.61	258.94	
1	402	0.59	236.82	247.80
20	0	0.22	0.00	1778.57
			AAHUs =	**101.32**

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Marsh Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	424	0.61	258.94	
1	440	0.67	292.99	275.82
5	503	0.77	385.00	1351.80
20	581	0.77	444.70	6222.78
			AAHUs	**392.52**

NET CHANGE IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Future With Project Emergent Marsh AAHUs =	392.52
B. Future Without Project Emergent Marsh AAHUs =	101.32
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =	**291.20**

AAHU CALCULATION - OPEN WATER

Project: S White Lake, Area D
Goodman, M

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Water Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	332	0.25	83.61	
1	353	0.25	88.60	86.11
20	756	0.21	157.98	2396.14
			AAHUs =	124.11

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Water Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	332	0.25	83.61	
1	175	0.32	55.67	71.37
5	175	0.65	113.29	337.92
20	175	0.65	113.29	1699.38
			AAHUs	105.43

NET CHANGE IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Future With Project Open Water AAHUs =	105.43
B. Future Without Project Open Water AAHUs =	124.11
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =	**-18.68**

TOTAL BENEFITS IN AAHUs DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Emergent Marsh Habitat Net AAHUs =	291.20
B. Open Water Habitat Net AAHUs =	-18.68
Net Benefits=(2.1xEMAAHUs+OWAAHUs)/3.1	**191.24**

PRIORITIZATION FACT SHEET
August 31, 2004

Project Name and Number
South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22), PPL-12

Goals
Stop shoreline erosion and secondary wetland losses, and create marsh between a breakwater to be constructed along the south shoreline of White Lake and Bear Lake.

Proposed Solution
The proposed project includes constructing approximately 11.65 miles of segmented breakwater along the southern shoreline of White Lake, between the west end of Bear Lake and Will's Point. The design includes constructing rock dikes in 1,000-foot sections with 50-foot gaps between each section. The breakwater would be installed at the -1.5 foot NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2-3 feet of water, and would extend between 200-300 feet from the shoreline. The crown would be approximately four-feet wide and would extend to +3.5 feet NAVD 88. A floatation channel would be required for access, and access to the project site may need to be dredged as well. Material dredged from the floatation channel would be used beneficially to create approximately 157 acres of marsh substrate.

Proposed Prioritization Criteria Scores and Justification

I. Cost Effectiveness (cost/net acre)
The current estimated total fully funded project cost is $19,674,000. The project would directly create/restore 157-acres of shoreline, and protect 687-acres of additional shoreline and interior marsh. 844 net acres would be created/restored/protected by TY20. The cost per net acre is $23,310 ($19,674,000/844 acres).

The project should receive 7.5 points for this criterion.

II. Area of Need, High Loss Area
The project benefit area is divided into two sub areas. Sub Area A is contained within an inactive water and land management levee system, and is composed of 1,935 acres of fresh marsh and 2,782 acres of open water. Normal South White Lake shoreline erosion processes are not considered to directly influence the baseline land loss rate (1.37%) in Sub Area A. The loss rate is expected to increase by 50%, however, to 2.06% in the future without the project (FWOP) at TY 12, when the interior marsh becomes exposed to external processes after the interior management levees have breached as a direct result of lake influences.

Sub Area D includes 424-acres that are estimated to occur along the 61,500 foot stretch of shoreline that would be lost over the 20-year project life, when factoring in an average erosion rate of 15-feet per year.

Since this project has both shoreline and interior loss rates, and the interior loss rates would change over time in the FWOP, a spatial and temporal weighted average has been calculated for this criterion as follows:

Temporal weighted average based on a 20-year projected internal loss rate for Sub Area A:
55% (12 years) of project life, FWOP, loss rate = 1.37%.
Receives medium score (5): $(0.55 * 5) = 2.75$
45% (eight years) of project life, FWOP, loss rate = 2.06%.

Receives high score (7.5): (0.45∗7.5) = 3.375

Spatial Weighted Average for Sub Area A, which is 86.19% of benefit area:

(2.75 + 3.375)86.19% = 5.28

Spatial Weighted Average for Sub Area D, which is 13.81% of benefit area:

Average Erosion 15 ft/yr. Receives medium score (5): (0.1381∗5) = 0.69

Total Weighted Average for Project:

5.28+0.69=5.97

The project should receive 5.97 points for this criterion.

III. Implementability

All work associated with this project would be constructed on state owned water bottoms. The project would be constructed in shallow water near the shore and would not adversely affect navigation in the lake. There are no anticipated difficulties with Lands, Easements, Rights-of-Ways, Relocations, and/or Disposals and there are no oyster leases in the project area. The project would not adversely affect water levels in the project area. There are no major unaccounted impediments to implementing this project. The project has adjacent landowner and local community support. Adequate funds are provided in the cost estimate for operations and maintenance costs for the 20-year life of the project

The project should receive 10 points for this criterion.

IV. Certainty of Benefits

This is an inland shoreline protection project in the Chenier Plain, and includes constructing a rock breakwater in shallow open water. Material would be dredged for a floatation channel and deposited between the breakwater and the existing shoreline to promote marsh development. The project would be designed to allow some sediment to accrete behind the breakwater to nourish the created marsh. During project construction, 157-acres of marsh substrate would be created/restored along the shoreline, and 687-acres of marsh would be preserved as a direct result of the breakwater.

The project should receive 10 points for this criterion.

V. Sustainability of Benefits

According to the prioritization procedures, the breakwater would only provide 75% of the shoreline protection it was designed for after TY 25, because it would not be maintained beyond the end of the 20-year project life.

Sub Area A

Since it was projected that the interior marsh management levees protecting Sub Area A would not breach until FWOP TY11, it is construed that the levee breach event would not occur until sometime beyond FWP TY 36. The full project benefits of protecting 1,935 acres of fresh marsh in Sub Area A would, therefore, continue throughout the sustainability period and the baseline loss rate (1.37%) would be consistent through TY30. According to the WVA, by TY20 for the FWP there would be a net benefit of 263 acres. The sustainability of benefits for Sub Area A is derived as follows:

For TY20 through TY30, subtract 1.37% of the area iteratively, from the previous year's total net benefit area. e.g., for

TY21: 263-(263∗0.0137) = 259.40

TY22: 259.40-(259.40*0.0137) = 255.84 (see table for complete calculation results)

Target Year	Net Benefited Acres Sub Area A	Acres Lost
20	263.00	
21	259.40	3.60
22	255.84	3.55
23	252.34	3.51
24	248.88	3.46
25	245.47	3.41
26	242.11	3.36
27	238.79	3.32
28	235.52	3.27
29	232.29	3.23
30	229.11	3.18
Net Loss of Benefit Acres	33.89	33.89
Percent Decrease in Net Acres Between TY20 and TY30	12.89 %	

Sub Area D

The WVA projected that approximately 157-acres of shoreline would be created as a result of the breakwater by FWP TY20 in Sub Area D. The benefit area would, therefore, increase to 581 acres at TY20. Erosion would begin to occur at TY26 and continue through TY30 at a rate of 3.75 feet per year (25% of the original 15 feet per year). The net annual decrease in acres from TY20 through TY30 is calculated below:

TY20–TY25 0 ft per year eroded = 0 ft/yr X 61,500 ft = 0 acres
TY26–TY30 3.75 ft per year eroded = 3.75 ft/yr X 61,500 ft = 230625 $ft^2 \div 43560$ = 5.29 ac/yr

Target Year	Sub Area D Baseline Erosion 15ft/yr
20	581.00 acres
21	581.00 acres
22	581.00 acres
23	581.00 acres
24	581.00 acres
25	581.00 acres
26	(581.00 ac – 5.29 ac) = 575.71 acres
27	(575.71 ac – 5.29 ac) = 570.42 acres
28	(570.42 ac – 5.29 ac) = 565.13 acres
29	(565.13 ac – 5.29 ac) = 559.84 acres
30	(559.84 ac – 5.29 ac) = 554.55 acres
Net Loss of Benefit Acres	26.45
Percent Decrease in Net Acres Between TY20 and TY30	4.55%

The net change in acres of marsh in project Area D from TY 20 to TY 30 = -26.45, which is a 4.55% decrease (26.45 acres/581 acres =0.04552).

The percent decrease in marsh benefit acres for the entire project area is determined by dividing the sum of the net loss of benefit acres from Sub Areas A and D at TY 30 by the sum of the FWP benefit areas at TY 20

of Sub Areas A and D (i.e., [(33.89 +26.45)/(263 + 581)]100 = (60.34/844)). The resulting decrease in net acres between TY20 and TY30 would be 7.15%.

The project should receive 8 points for this criterion.

VI. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of increasing riverine input in the deltaic plain or freshwater input and saltwater penetration limiting in the Chenier plain

The project would not actively divert freshwater. It would, however, prevent long term adverse impacts from excess freshwater that would occur in Area A, by protecting the interior marsh management levees well beyond the life of the project, which would otherwise be breached by TY 11.

The project should receive 0 points for this criterion.

VII. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of increased sediment input

The project would not increase sediment input into the system.

The project should receive 0 points for this criterion.

VIII. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of maintaining or establishing landscape features critical to a sustainable ecosystem structure and function

The project serves to protect the South White Lake Shoreline for at least the 20-year life of the project, which is a critical mapping unit landscape feature.

The project should receive 10 points for this criterion.

Weighting per Criteria:

CRITERION				
I	Cost-Effectiveness	2.0	7.5	15
II	Area of Need	1.5	5.97	8.96
III	Implementability	1.5	10	15
IV	Certainty of Benefits	1.0	10	10
V	Sustainability	1.0	8	8
VI	HGM Riverine Input	1.0	0	0
VII	HGM Sediment Input	1.0	0	0
VIII	HGM Structure and Function	1.0	10	10
TOTAL				66.96

Preparer of Fact Sheet

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Kenneth Duffy, LA Department of Natural Resources (225) 342-4106, KenD@dnr.state.la.us

References

Project Information Sheet Format for Wetland Value Assessment, 31 August 2004
Revised Fully Funded Cost Estimate, 24 August 2004

Project Map

CEMVN-RE-E

26 JULY 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, New Orleans District

SUBJECT: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), South White Shoreline Protection Project, Cameron Parish, Louisiana, Real Estate Plan (REP)

1. Forwarded herewith for review and approval is the REP for the South White Shoreline Protection Project, a feature of CWPPRA.

2. It is requested that you approve this REP.

Encl

WILLIAM C. LEWIS, JR.
Chief, Real Estate Division

CEMVN-DE

Commander, New Orleans District

FOR Chief, Real Estate Division

APPROVED FOR DISAPPROVED SEE ME

Encl

PETER J. ROWAN
Colonel, EN
Commanding

REAL ESTATE PLAN
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT
SOUTH WHITE LAKE – SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT
VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA
20 July 2004

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1. Project Name and Purpose. The purpose of this Real Estate Plan (REP) is to present the overall plan describing the real estate requirements and costs for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) South White Lake – Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22). This plan also incorporates the real estate requirements for the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06). The information contained is tentative and for planning purposes only. The final real property acquisition lines are subject to change even after approval of this report. All exhibits referred to are contained within this plan.

2. Authorization. The proposed project is authorized under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), Public Law 101-646, Title III. The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved funds to complete all Phase I tasks for the project on its 12th Priority Project List on January 16, 2003. The Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) was approved by the Task Force on its 13th Priority Project List on January 28, 2004.

3. Description of Work. The South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22) consists of building approximately 61,500 linear feet of stone breakwater along the south shore of White Lake in Vermilion Parish, LA. The breakwater will stretch approximately 11.6 miles along the south shore of White Lake between Will's Point and the west shoreline of Bear Lake. The breakwater will be situated along the –1.5-foot NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 feet to 3.0 feet of water. The dike crown will be approximately 4.0 feet wide and will be set at a minimum elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD 88 with a +/- 0.5-foot tolerance. The breakwater will have front and back side slopes of 1.0-foot vertical on 1.5-foot horizontal. Gaps for fish access will be built at approximately 1,000-foot intervals, with top widths of 50 feet. Each gap will be lined completely with a single layer of rock. The total length of dike, including lining the gaps, will require approximately 267,000 tons of 24-inch rock gradation.

A flotation channel will be dredged parallel to and lakeward of the rock dike with excavation no closer than 50 feet from the centerline of the dike. Maximum allowable dredging depth for the flotation channel will be –6.0 feet NAVD 88. All material dredged from the flotation channel will be placed or cast landward of the rock dike if possible. Placement of the dredged material will be kept a minimum of ten feet from the landside toe of the rock dike and a minimum of 50 feet from the edge of the marsh. Additional off-site access dredging is not anticipated but may become necessary to facilitate rock transport through Schooner Bayou and White Lake. If access dredging is necessary, controlling dredge depth will also be –6.0 feet NAVD 88, and the material will be placed adjacent to the required dredge location in a manner that avoids stacking or navigation hazards. The disposal stack elevation will be 4.0

NAVD 88 based on a final average marsh elevation of +1.5 NAVD 88 between the dike and shoreline. This elevation is considered to be an optimal elevation for healthy, unbroken marsh and is consistent with the surrounding marsh. Placement of disposal material will not be allowed in any of the navigation channels that cross the dike alignment or behind any of the fish dips.

During construction, approximately 247 acres of non-vegetated mud bottom will be disturbed. Approximately 42 acres of non-vegetated water bottom will be lost under the footprint of the actual breakwater. Approximately 157 acres of emergent substrate will be created for natural colonization of marsh vegetation between the breakwater and existing shoreline through the beneficial use of dredged material. Shoreline loss will be prevented and marsh will be created south of the breakwater. Stabilizing the shoreline and allowing sediment to settle out will create and/or protect approximately 702 acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life.

The plans include two navigable channels and a design for 100-foot gaps in both the rock dike and dredged material placement to eliminate impacts to navigation. The project plans will also incorporate appropriate signage to warn recreational and commercial navigation interests of the rock dike as well as marking the location of the navigation channels.

The South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22) is recommended as the host project for conducting the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06). The demonstration project will be conducted along Reach 5 of ME-22 beginning approximately six miles west of Will's point and extending west along the shoreline for a maximum distance of approximately 15,200 linear feet. The demonstration project will be constructed within the same footprint required for ME-22, but will require dredging an additional 1,917 cubic yards of material from the dike footprint and depositing approximately 4,220 cubic yards of clean sand to improve the foundation. To determine the effects of the foundation improvements, sample sections will be instrumented with crown, front and rear settlement plates, inclinometers, and extensometers. Geotechnical borings will also be taken during construction to more accurately determine underlying soil conditions. All of the work associated with the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) will be on State owned land within the footprint of the acreage required for ME-22.

4. Description of Lands, Easements, Rights-of-Way, Relocations, and Dredged Material Disposal Areas (LERRD). White Lake is located in Vermilion Parish in southwest Louisiana. Much of the parish is comprised of marsh and water. Major products produced in the parish are rice, cattle, corn, petroleum, fish, shrimp, wild game, and fur. Several wildlife reserves are located within the parish. Vermilion Parish borders the Gulf of Mexico.

White Lake is approximately 13.8 miles long and 9 miles wide. The south shore of White Lake has been eroding due to a combination of land subsidence, controlled high water levels, and wave action from northerly winds. The breakwater will be built on the southern shore of the lake between Will's Point and the west shoreline of Bear Lake.

Construction of the rock dike will be approximately 61,365 feet. It will require 28.17 acres of rock dike, 190.18 acres of dredging, and 176.09 acres of disposal areas
It may be necessary for the barges to dredge shallow areas in White Lake to facilitate access to the project site. The access channels will be dredged to the same depth as the flotation channel. The dredged material will either be placed between the rock dike and the land or will be backfilled after construction of the project.

Monuments used for surveys are owned by the State and located on private land south of White Lake. Although access to these monuments is not required for construction or maintenance and monitoring of the project, these locations are easily accessible. There are other less conveniently located monuments and/or gages in the project area that are available on and/or accessible via public waterways, such as Schooner Bayou Gage. If access to the monuments located on privately owned land is desired during construction or post-construction, a permit for right of entry will be sought from private landowners. If such permit is not obtained, an alternative location will be used. Current information indicates that the monuments are located on three private ownerships.

5. Non-Federal Sponsor LER Already Owned. A State Land Determination dated 14 July 2004 was received for the project area and is on file. An appropriate real estate instrument will be obtained for this area. The project site is located wholly within lands claimed by the State of Louisiana.

6. Estates. An appropriate real estate instrument will be acquired from the State Land Office for State owned lands and waterbottoms. The document will grant the right to construct and maintain segmented rock breakwaters; dredge a flotation channel; deposit dredged material; construct, locate, maintain, and service monitoring devices; and post signs near project features. The instrument will also include the right of egress and ingress over other properties owned by the State of Louisiana. Approval of the attached estate(s) (Exhibit 1) is requested for use in preparing the real estate instrument to be provided by the State.

7. Existing Federal Interests. The Federal Government does not have existing realty interests in the project area. However, access to the project site will include transporting rock and other materials in the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and Schooner Bayou. The GIWW reaches from the Mexican border at Brownsville, Texas for over 1,300 miles to Apalachicola, Florida. The inland waterway was constructed from the 1920s to 1949. The Government acquired channel and disposal easements for the waterway. The channel measures 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide. However, in many places, the channel has eroded beyond the 125 feet. In Louisiana, the GIWW experiences its heaviest traffic. Approximately 157 million tons of cargo pass through the Louisiana locks on the GIWW.

The Mermentau Basin lies in the eastern portion of the chenier plain in Cameron and Vermilion parishes. This 734,000-acre basin is bounded on the east by Freshwater Bayou Channel, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the west by Louisiana Highway 27, and on the north by the GIWW. The basin contains about 450,000 acres of wetlands, consisting predominantly of fresh (approximately 190,000 acres), intermediate (approximately 135,000 acres), and brackish marsh (approximately 101,000 acres). The basin is divided into two

distinct sub basins by the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island ridge systems, which are linked by Louisiana Highway 82. The Lakes sub basin lies to the north, and includes Grand and White lakes and the GIWW. The operation of five navigation locks and control structures by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers helps maintain a freshwater reservoir for agricultural use while preserving the basin's environment from the detrimental effects of saltwater intrusion.

8. Navigation Servitude. The navigation servitude will not be asserted for this project.

9. Flooding Induced by the Project. No flooding will be induced by this project.

10. Maps. Maps of the project area are included in Exhibit 2 of this report.

11. Baseline Cost Estimate/Chart of Accounts (COAs). The real estate cost has been estimated to be $25,000 (rounded). A 25% contingency has been included in the estimate. As there is no acquisition of private land required, no appraisal will be necessary. See Exhibit 3 for the Chart of Accounts.

12. Uniform Relocation Assistance (PL 91-646) as amended, Title II. The provisions of Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, as amended, are not currently applicable since the construction of this project does not require the displacement of persons and habitable or commercial structures. However, should current plans change, and the displacement of persons and habitable or commercial structures be required during the construction of the project, Title II of this Act may become relevant.

13. Mineral Activities/Timber Harvesting. Mineral rights will not be affected by the construction of this project. There is no merchantable timber within the project area.

14. Non-Federal Sponsor. The non-Federal Sponsor (NFS) of this project is the State of Louisiana, represented by the Department of Natural Resources (LaDNR). For projects authorized by CWPPRA, the non-Federal sponsor is not obligated to provide LERRD. No private land will be acquired for this project. LaDNR has contractually agreed in all previous Cost Sharing Agreements for CWPPRA projects, to provide the real estate interests that are owned, claimed, or controlled by the State. The Louisiana State Land Office has provided a letter, dated 14 July 2004, claiming its ownership of the required LERRD. A copy of this letter is included as Exhibit 4.

15. Zoning Ordinances. No application or enactment of zoning ordinances is proposed in lieu of, or to facilitate, acquisition in connection with this project. Additionally, no zoning currently exists in the project area, as it is located within a lake.

16. Acquisition Schedule. The Government will receive an authorization for entry for construction to all State lands and waterbottoms required for this project as well as obtaining an appropriate real estate instrument from the State of Louisiana. The acquisition schedule is based on acquiring this document from the State. Additionally, right of entry permits will be requested from private landowners for access to five monuments prior to, during, or post

construction. A deviation from any of these assumptions will affect the schedule. An Acquisition Schedule is provided as Exhibit 5.

17. Facility/Utility Relocations. There are six pipeline facilities within the project area, three of which are abandoned pipelines. One 30-inch Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company pipeline has sufficient cover to allow excavation of the flotation channel and barge traffic, but all other pipelines will require detour of barge to open water of sufficient depth. Gaps will be located 50 feet on each side of the rock dike above all six pipelines and no excavation will be allowed within 50 feet of all known oil and gas related facilities to eliminate impacts to facilities. Therefore, there are no facility or utility relocations required for this project.

18. Cultural/Environmental. Environmental Assessment #390 is scheduled for release to the public on July 19, 2004 for the 30-day comment period.

19. Landowner Concerns. The only landowner within the right of way is the State of Louisiana which is the NFS for this project. Surrounding landowners, contacted for right of entry permits, have expressed support for the project.

20. Non-Federal Sponsor Notification of Risks. The Government will obtain an appropriate real estate instrument from the State of Louisiana for State lands and waterbottoms required for this project. Therefore, no notification of risk letter is required.

21. Access. The most efficient barge and equipment access to the project site would be from the east, via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) and Schooner Bayou. Deep draft access is available throughout the length of the GIWW. Discussions with MVN lock personnel indicated that vessels requiring similar draft as the rock barges traverse through the Schooner Bayou Lock.

22. Oysters. No oysters will be affected by this project.

23. Operations and Maintenance. Minimal rock placement will be required after initial construction. Maintenance in the form of an approximate 1.5-foot thick lift is anticipated across half the length of the dike in years 7 and 15 with appropriate signage maintenance. Any other maintenance, with the exception of localized dressing of the dike, will require a partial re-dredging of the flotation channel. Operations and Maintenance will be performed by the NFS. All work will be completed in State waterbottoms with the exception of access to five monuments owned by the State and located on privately owned land. If access to these monuments is required, a right of entry for each occurrence will be obtained from the private landowners prior to accessing the monuments.

Prepared by: Yvonne P. Barbier
Real Estate Appraiser
Appraisal and Planning Branch

Reviewed by: Judith Y. Gutierrez
Review Appraiser
Appraisal and Planning Branch

Approved by: WILLIAM C. LEWIS, JR.
Chief, Real Estate Division

Dated: July 2004

PERPETUAL DISPOSAL EASEMENT

A perpetual and assignable right and easement in, on, over and across the land, for use by the United States, its representatives, agents and contractors, to construct, operate, and maintain a disposal area, including the right to construct dikes; to deposit dredged, excavated and sediment material thereon; to accomplish any alterations of contours on said land for the purpose of accommodating the deposit of material as necessary in connection with such work; to borrow, excavate and remove soil, dirt and other materials, including dredged material, from said land; and for such other purposes as may be required in connection with the construction of the project; subject to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines; reserving, however, to the landowner, its successors and assigns, all such rights and as may be used and enjoyed without interfering with the use of the project for the authorized purposes or abridging the rights and easements herein conveyed.

PERPETUAL MONITORING EASEMENT

A perpetual and assignable right and easement in, on, over and across the land, for use by the United States, its representatives, agents, and contractors, to access and/or survey, inspect, appraise, take samples, conduct borings, test and scientific studies and conduct other exploratory work necessary and useful for determining if the project is accomplishing the authorized purposes; reserving, however, to the landowners, their heirs and assigns, all such rights and privileges as may be used without interfering with or abridging the rights and easement hereby acquired; subject, however to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines.

ROCK DIKE EASEMENT

A perpetual and assignable right and easement in, on, over and across the land, for the use by the United States, its representatives, agents, and contractors to construct, maintain, repair, operate, patrol and replace a rock dike, including all appurtenances thereto; reserving however, to owners, their heirs and assigns, all such rights and privileges in the land as may be used without interfering with or abridging the rights and easement hereby acquired; subject, however to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines.

CHANNEL EASEMENT

A perpetual and assignable right and easement to construct, operate, and maintain a channel and/or channel improvement works on, over and across the water bottom, including the right to excavate, dredge, cut away, and remove any or all of said land and to place thereon dredge or excavated material; to install a dredged material pipeline thereon; and for such other purposes as may be required in connection with said work of improvement; reserving, however, to the owners, their heirs and assigns, all such rights and privileges as may be used without interfering with or abridging the rights and easement hereby acquired; subject, however, to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines.

State of Louisiana
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
STATE LAND OFFICE

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
GOVERNOR

Jerry Luke LeBlanc
COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION

July 14, 2004

LA Department of Natural Resources
Office of Coastal Restoration & Management
ATTN: Mr. Eric D. Roth
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

Dear Mr. Roth:

RE: Request for Ownership Determination
South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project ME-22
Vermillion Parish, Louisiana

In a letter to Mr. Charles R. St. Romain dated July 7, 2004, you requested that the State Land Office determine State ownership along a portion of the shorelines of White and Bear lakes. You provided a DOQQ image with the area of interest represented by a checkered line.

We researched the Official U.S. Government Township Plat and various editions of the USGS Quadrangle Maps to make our determination of State ownership of water bottoms within the requested area.

Within your area of interest, the State claims the bed and bottom of White Lake and Bear Lake as historically navigable waterways.

Article 9, Section 3 of the Louisiana Constitution states as follows:

> "The legislature shall neither alienate nor authorize the alienation of the bed of a navigable water body, except for purposes of reclamation by the riparian owner to recover land lost through erosion . . ."

Accordingly this report is limited to the matters discussed here and is based upon the referenced documentation. Any matters of historic usage, navigability in law, public rights of use and access or other matters, which are beyond the purview of this office, are expressly excluded . Therefore, in the event additional evidence is made available, this office reserves the right to review said evidence and amend its claims as deemed appropriate.

Respectfully yours,

Larry Decker
Surveyor 4

C: Mr. Charles R. St. Romain

ACQUISITION SCHEDULE
CWPPRA- SOUTH WHITE LAKE - SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT
VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

CSA EXPECTED: OCTOBER 2004

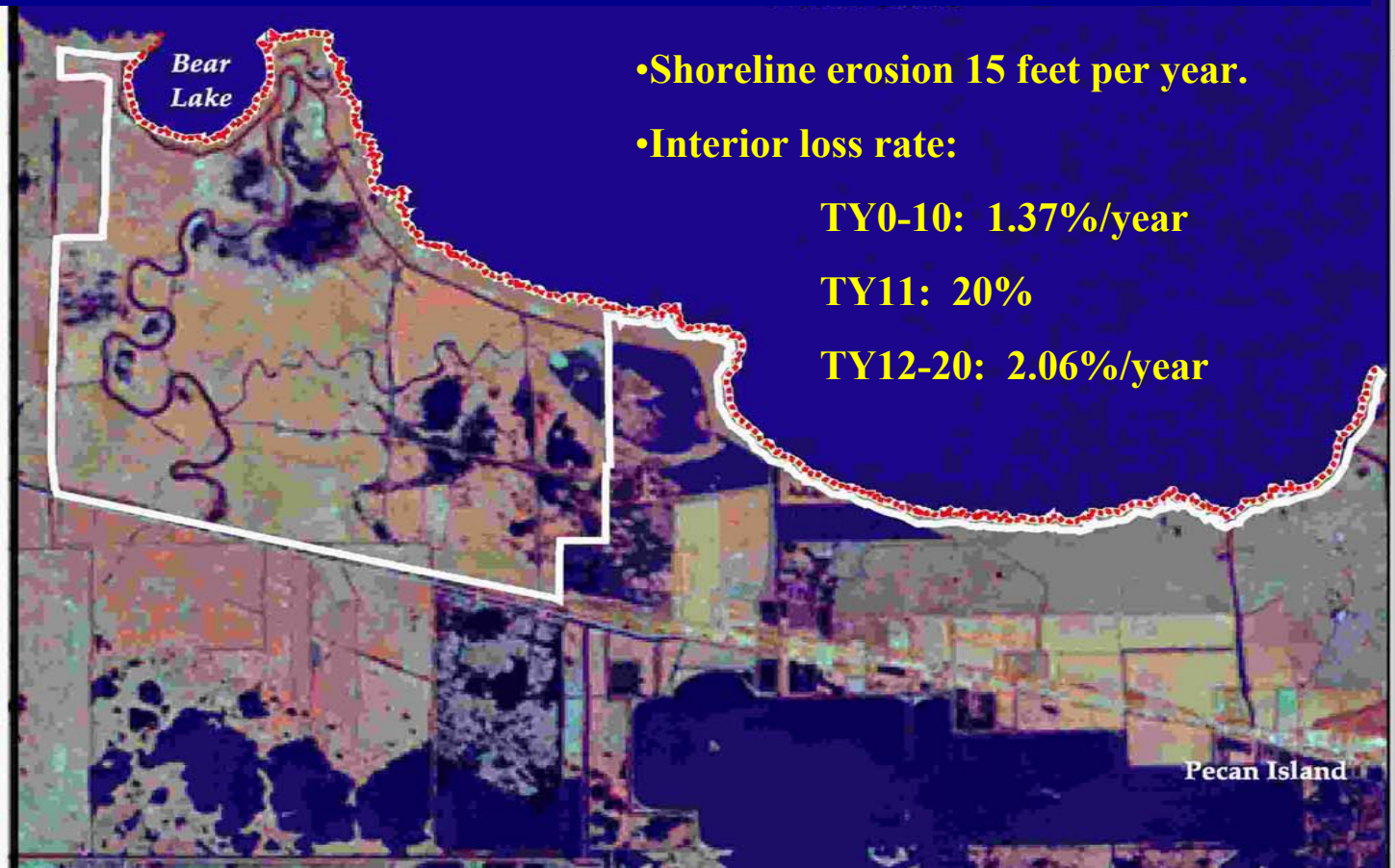
ACTIVITY	DURATION
Receipt of final Request for Right of Entry (R/E) (Unknown at this time) for Construction and Right-of-Way (R/W) drawings from ED	
Request Authorization for Entry for Construction from State of Louisiana	1 month
Review of Authorization for Entry for Construction (Reviewed by MVN)	1 month
Right of Entry Permit for Access to Monuments From Three Private Landowners	3 months
Issue R/E to Contracting Division	10 calendar days
TOTAL DURATION ESTIMATED	**5.50 months ®**

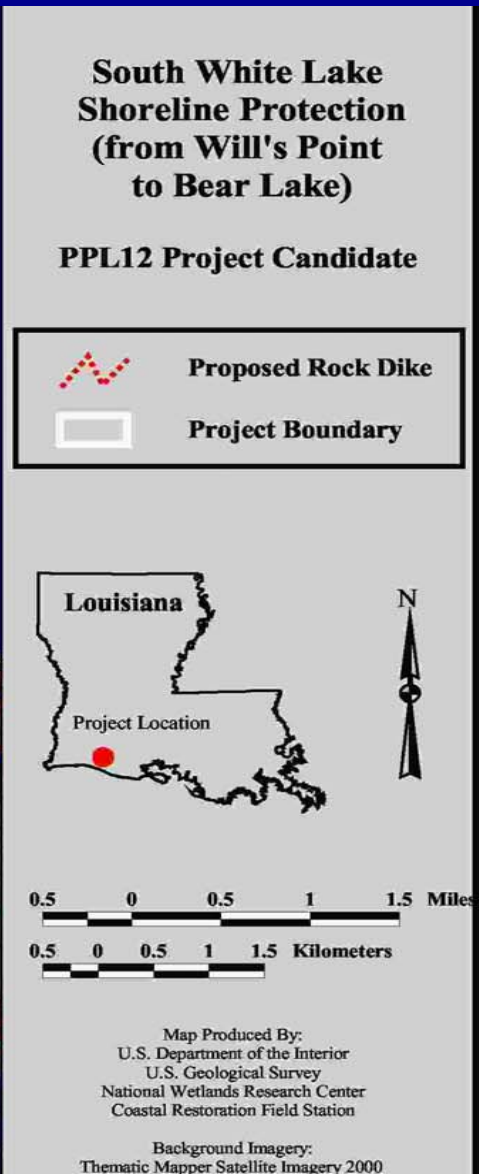
NOTE: The above acquisition schedule is based on the State Land Office providing the Government with an Authorization for Entry for Construction for this project. Also, right of entry permits may be required from three private landowners for access to the monuments prior to, during or post construction.

South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22)
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana
Request for Phase II Construction Funding

Project Background

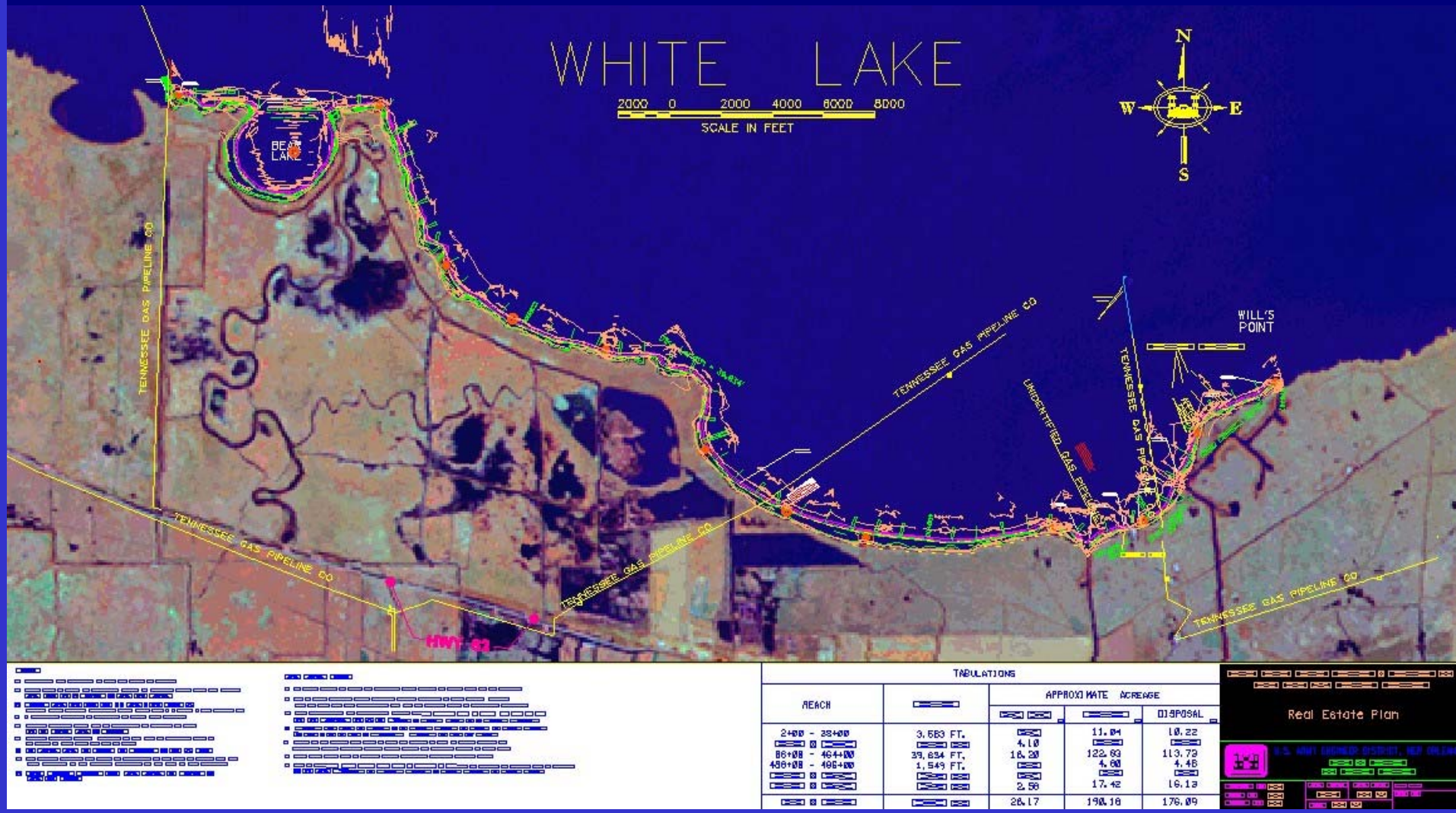
- **Breakwater to stop erosion along the south shoreline of White Lake authorized for Phase I in January 2003, PPL-12**
- **Prevent Low Marsh Management Levees from Breaching**
- **Phase I Project: 55,000 LF rock dike from Will's Pt. to Bear Lake. Est 642 acres (379+263) protected + 60 acres accreted**





Phase II Project Request

- 61,500 LF of Protection
- Create 157 acres of marsh with dredge material
- Protect 424 acres of shoreline + 263 acres interior marsh (687 acres total protected)




Will's Point

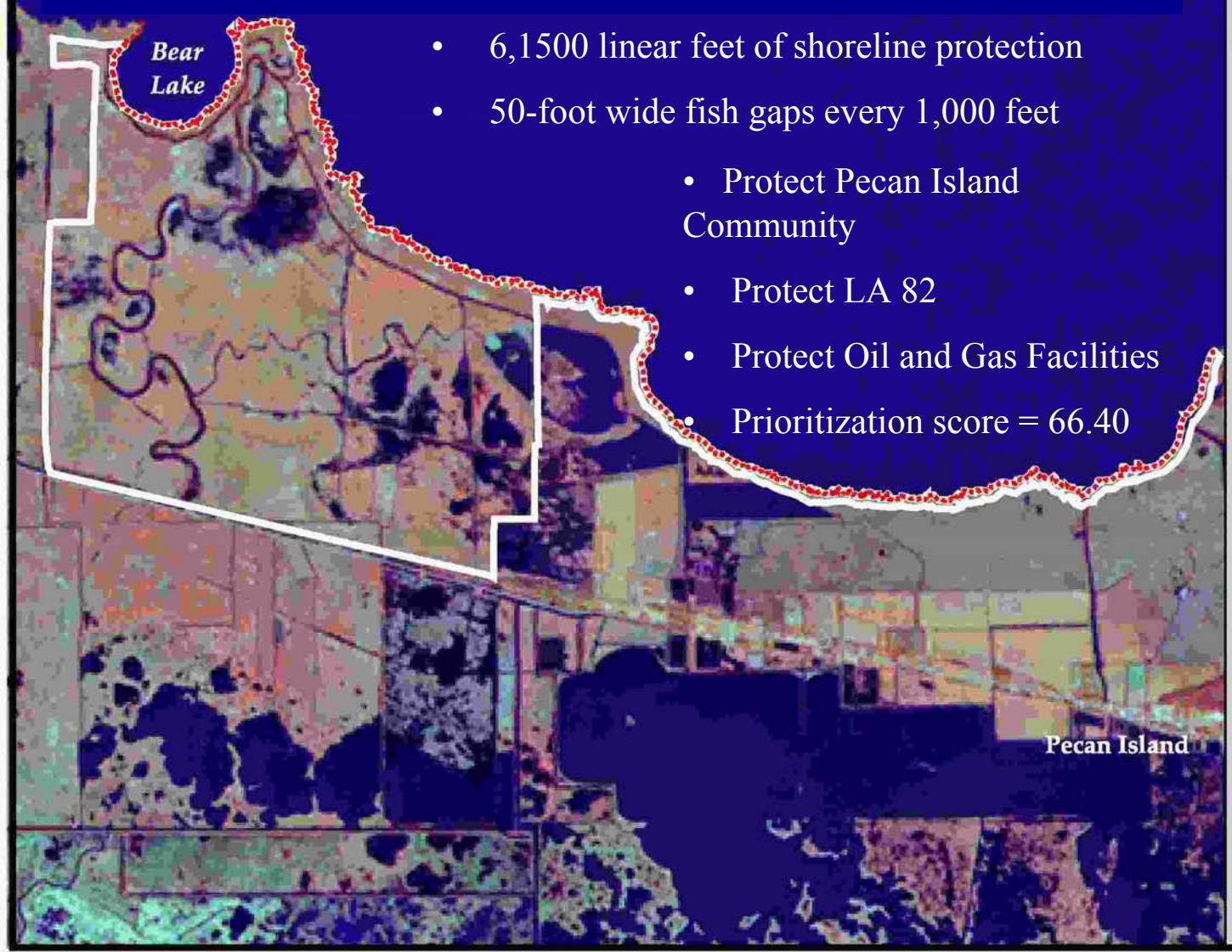

Bear Lake

Project Changes

Project Feature	Phase I	Phase II	Δ
Linear Ft. Shoreline	55,000	61,500	+ 6,500
Alignment Contour	2-Foot	-1.5 (2-3 feet) NAVD 88	+ 0-1’
Crown Width	5 Feet	4 Feet	- 1’
Crown Elevation	2 Feet NGVD (Est equiv 1.39 NAVD 88)	3.5 feet NAVD 88 (Est equiv 4.11 NGVD 88)	+ 2.11
Segment Length	200 Feet	1,000 Feet	+800’
Acres Accreted	60	0	-60 acres
New Acres Created	0	157	+157 acres
Acres Protected	642	687	+45 acres
Total Wetland Benefit	702	844	+142 acres
Fully Funded	$25,042,322	$19,673,929	-$5,368,393 Δ = -21.4%

Benefits and Costs:

- Protect/benefit 686 acres of marsh over 20-years (424 SL + 262 Int)
- Beneficial use of dredge material to construct 157 acres of marsh
- Current fully funded cost estimate = $19,673,929



- 6,1500 linear feet of shoreline protection
- 50-foot wide fish gaps every 1,000 feet
- Protect Pecan Island Community
- Protect LA 82
- Protect Oil and Gas Facilities
- Prioritization score = 66.40

South White Lake Shoreline Protection (from Will's Point to Bear Lake)

PPL12 Project Candidate

Proposed Rock Dike

Project Boundary

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery 2000

Map Date: October 22, 2002
Map ID: USGS200311019
Data accurate as of: October 22, 2002

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

September 1, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John Saia, Chair, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Request for Construction Approval for the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Construction Approval for the Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06), to be conducted in conjunction with the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-22), in Vermilion Parish, LA. The demonstration project was authorized as a part of Priority Project List 13 (PPL 13) on January 28, 2004 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

1. Goal of Demonstration Project: Poor soil conditions in coastal Louisiana cause construction consolidation and long-term settlement rates of rock dikes to be high and thereby limit the cost effectiveness and potential success of shoreline protection projects in vulnerable areas. The Goal of the project is to investigate foundation improvement methods to reduce rock dike consolidation and settlement and improve cost effectiveness.

2. Engineering Test Design: The demonstration project would be conducted over 5,400 linear feet of dike and would include two replicates of an engineering test design. The test design includes two different foundation improvement treatments and a control. Each replicate would include three 900-linear foot sample sections, which includes: a control section consisting of unimproved dike (C); an improved section consisting of a sand foundation that would displace soft near-surface material (A); and an improved section consisting of a sand foundation with soft near-surface material removed via dredging (B). The order of the treatments shall be ACB CBA.

Each sample section would be instrumented with settlement plates, inclinometers, Sondexes, and piezometers at approximately 180-foot intervals, which would be monitored, recorded and analyzed to determine the effects of the foundation improvements. Geotechnical borings would be taken at each of the six sample sections during construction to accurately determine underlying soil conditions.

3. Instrumentation Monitoring: All piezometers, inclinometers, Sondexes, and settlement plates

would be monitored for the effectiveness of the placement of sand below the rock dike. Before placement of the rock and after instrument installation, three readings of each instrument shall be recorded to establish a baseline reading. After dike construction is completed, the instruments shall be monitored over a five-year period. In "Year 1" each instrument shall be read once a week for the first month and once a month for the remaining eleven months. In "Year 2" the instrument shall be read six months after the last "Year 1" reading and six months after the first "Year 2" reading. In "Years 3" the instruments shall be read six months after the last "Year 2" reading. In "Years 4" the instruments shall be read one year after the "Year 3" reading and in "Year 5" the instruments shall be read one year after the "Year 4" reading. A total of 18 readings shall be collected after rock placement over 5 years.

The piezometers at the centerline of the dike shall monitor the pore water pressures and shall assist in identifying gains in soil strengths over time. The inclinometers in the centerline of the dike and at the toes of the dike shall measure horizontal movements in the soil and identify possible failure modes. The Sondex's in the centerline of the dike shall measure vertical movements in the individual substrate strata and identify possible failure modes. The settlement plates in the dike centerline and toes shall measure overall settlement of the dike.

4. Location: The South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project has been selected to conduct the demonstration project for the following reasons:

a. Soil borings indicate that part of the project footprint would be overlain on marsh and swamp deposits of soft to very soft fat clay with peat, relatively high moisture contents and wood, which provide a relatively poor foundation of soil conditions;

b. Winds in the vicinity of White Lake generally ranging from 11- to 22-miles per hour with stronger winds occurring less frequently, combined with shallow depths (average 7 feet) and broad fetch potential build up distance (13.8 miles long and about 9 miles wide) provide a relatively harsh wave climate;

c. The shoreline erosion rate has been estimated to be 15-feet per year.

The demonstration project would be conducted along Reach 5 of ME-22 (see enclosed fact sheet), which begins approximately six miles west from Will's point and extends west along the shoreline for a distance of approximately 15,200 linear feet. Reach 5 is recommended because of appropriately poor soil conditions desired for the demonstration project purposes, and because it has sufficient continuous length that would be uninterrupted by obstacles during construction, making it logistically desirable for reliable installation of instrumentation during construction. The reach also provides a relatively consistent angle of front along the dike that wind and waves would attack, which could minimize the amount of variation in test results from such outside influences.

5. The fully funded cost estimate is enclosed.

6. Copies of the original and revised fact sheets for the demonstration project are enclosed.

7. Please contact Melanie Goodman, at 504-862-1940, if you have any questions about the demonstration project or South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project.

Melanie Goodman
Project Manager
Coastal Restoration Branch

Enclosures

SHORELINE PROTECTION FOUNDATION IMPROVMENTS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

August 1, 2003

Coast 2050 Strategy
n/a

Possible Demonstration Project Location(s):
n/a

Problem
Poor soil conditions in coastal Louisiana limit the effectiveness of shoreline protection dikes because of high rates of subsidence. High subsidence rates require frequent and expensive project maintenance, lowering overall project cost effectiveness.

Goals
The goal of the project is to bring into the realm of feasibility shoreline protection where it is currently challenged in terms of cost effectiveness over a 20-yr project life cycle by investigating a ground improvement method to reduce subsidence.

Proposed Solution
The objective is to develop foundation improvements using a sand foundation beneath rock dikes for application in coastal Louisiana to demonstrate alternative means to achieve bearing capacity and consolidation settlement design tolerances in ways that lessen 20-year project life cycle costs, as compared to traditional approaches.

This demonstration project is proposed to "piggy back" on a funded shoreline protection project, that would be selected by the Task Force, which uses a traditionally designed and constructed rock dike section. The potential test region should be in an environment where soil conditions are very poor; the wave climate is harsh; and wetland loss is high.

This demonstration project proposes eight sections, which would each be approximately 300-ft-long. The first section is a reference section to the ground improvement test sections, having an unimproved foundation. The remaining six sections would consist of a sand foundation involving two construction methods. In the first construction case, containing 3 sections, the sand will displace the soft material near the surface. In the second construction case, containing 3 sections, the soft material near the surface will be dredged prior to sand placement. All of these sections will be instrumented with settlement plates, inclinometers, and extensometers to determine the effectiveness of these foundation improvements.

Project Benefits
From the results of this proposed demonstration project, a more effective and economical method can be established in the design and construction of shoreline protection. Therefore, shoreline protection could be provided in areas not currently protected due to project cost limitations thus protecting precious wetlands by preventing coastal erosion and aiding in marsh creation.

Demonstration Project Costs
The estimated total fully funded cost is $1,055,000.

The demo project test section costs would cover the R&D component of ground improvement, E&D for ground improvement, and the construction component for ground improvement and monitoring. It is assumed that the candidate project would cover costs for rock dike construction, rock dike E&D, environmental compliance, real estate, project management, construction S&A.

Contact
Julie L. Oliphant, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (504) 862-2035,
Julie.l.oliphant@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Gretchen S. Hammond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (504) 862-1659,
Gretchen.s.Hammond@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Chris Monnerjahn, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (504) 862-2415,
chris.j.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil

June 2004

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration (LA-06)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2004
Cost: $1 M
Project Area: N/A
Status Engineering and Design
Net Benefit After 20 Years: N/A
Project Type: Demonstration: Shoreline Stabilization

Location

The project will be located along the southern shoreline of White Lake, from Will's Point to the western shore of Bear Lake, north of Pecan Island in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

Poor soil conditions in coastal Louisiana limit the cost effectiveness of shoreline protection dikes because of higher consolidation and settlement rates. This results in frequent and expensive project maintenance.

Restoration Strategy

The goal of this project is to investigate foundation improvement methods to reduce rock dike settlement. Shoreline protection in some areas is currently challenged in terms of cost effectiveness over a 20-year project life cycle because of poor soil conditions. The objective is to determine if a sand base can improve rock dike-bearing capacity and consolidation settlement design tolerance.

The demonstration project will be conducted over 5,400 linear feet of dike and will include two replicates of the test design. The test design will include two different foundation improvement treatments and a control. Each replicate will include three 900-linear-foot sample sections as follows: a control section consisting of unimproved dike; an improved section consisting of a sand foundation that would displace soft near-surface material; and an improved section consisting of a sand foundation with soft near-surface material removed via dredging. Each sample section will be instrumented with four sets each of crown, front, and rear settlement plates, inclinometers, and extensometers at approximately 180-foot intervals, which will be monitored, recorded, and analyzed to determine the effects of the foundation improvements. Geotechnical borings will be taken at each of the six sample sections during construction to more accurately determine underlying soil conditions.

Shoreline protection dikes, such as the one above, have been successful in halting shoreline erosion in many parts of coastal Louisiana; however, soft substrates in some areas lead to the structures sinking because of their weight. This project will test designs to solve the problem.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved funding for this demonstration project at the January 2004 meeting.

Another CWPPRA project, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection project (ME-22), has been selected as the host project for conducting this demonstration because it provides an environment where soil conditions are poor to very poor, the wave climate is harsh, and wetland loss is high. The demonstration will be conducted along Reach 5 of ME-22, which begins approximately six miles west from Will's Point and extends west along the shoreline for a maximum distance of approximately 15,200 linear feet.

This demonstration project is expected to provide more effective and economical methods for designing and constructing shoreline protection in areas that are currently not considered for shoreline protection because of their substrate limitations.

This project is on Priority Project List 13.

For more project information, please contact:

US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

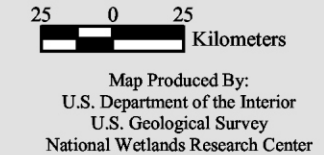
Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597

Local Sponsor:
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-7308

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration (LA-06)

Project Boundary

USGS
science for a changing world



N

25 0 25 Miles

25 0 25 Kilometers

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Background Imagery:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles
Map Date: June 23, 2004
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0385
Data accurate as of July22, 2004

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) Request for Construction Approval

Purpose:

Test methods that could improve the cost effectiveness and feasibility of shoreline protection projects by applying a sand foundation beneath rock dikes to be constructed in Coastal Louisiana.

Goal:

To demonstrate alternatives to improve bearing capacity and consolidation settlement design tolerances to reduce 20-year project life cycle costs, as compared to traditional approaches.

Selected Host Project: ME-22

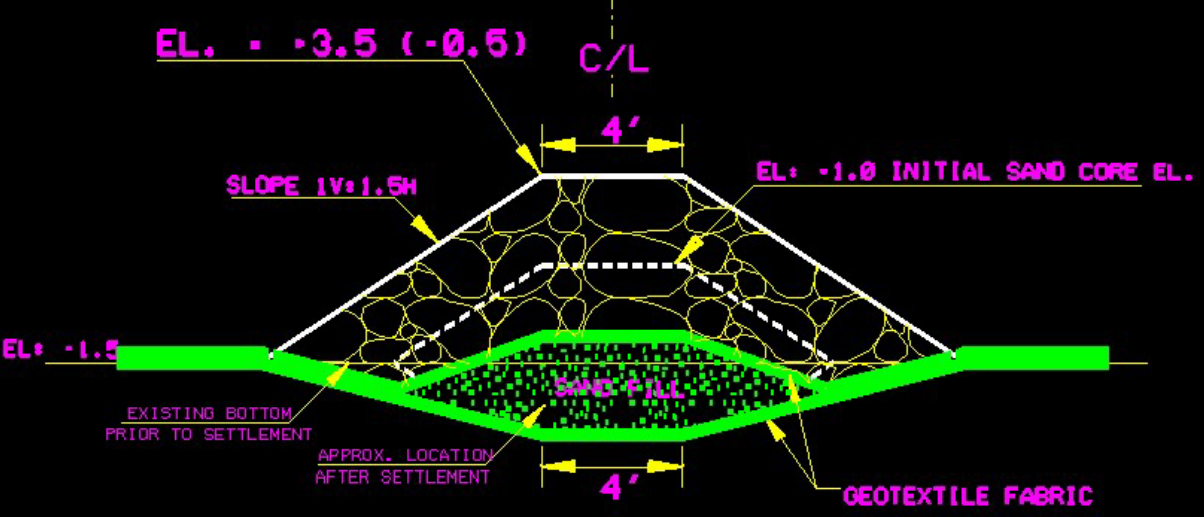
South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project is being recommended to host this demo for the following reasons:

1. Evidence of appropriately poor soil foundation desired for demo purposes
2. High winds and strong waves in area provide harsh wave climate
3. Estimated 15-feet per year shoreline erosion rate

ME 22-Reach 5 would be used because:

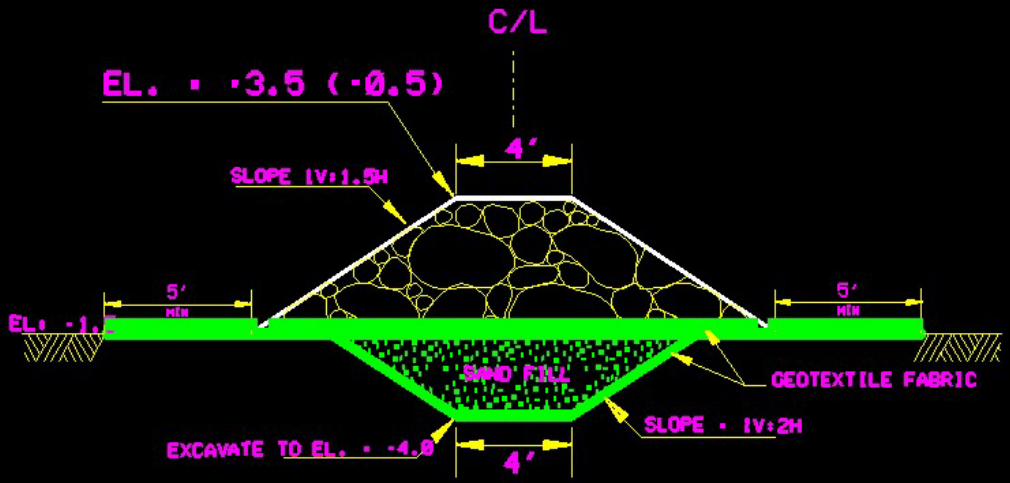
1. Appropriately poor soil foundation desired for demo purposes
2. Sufficient continuous length without obstacles to interrupt construction and instrument installation.
3. Provides relatively consistent front for angle of attack from wind and waves.

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demo Project



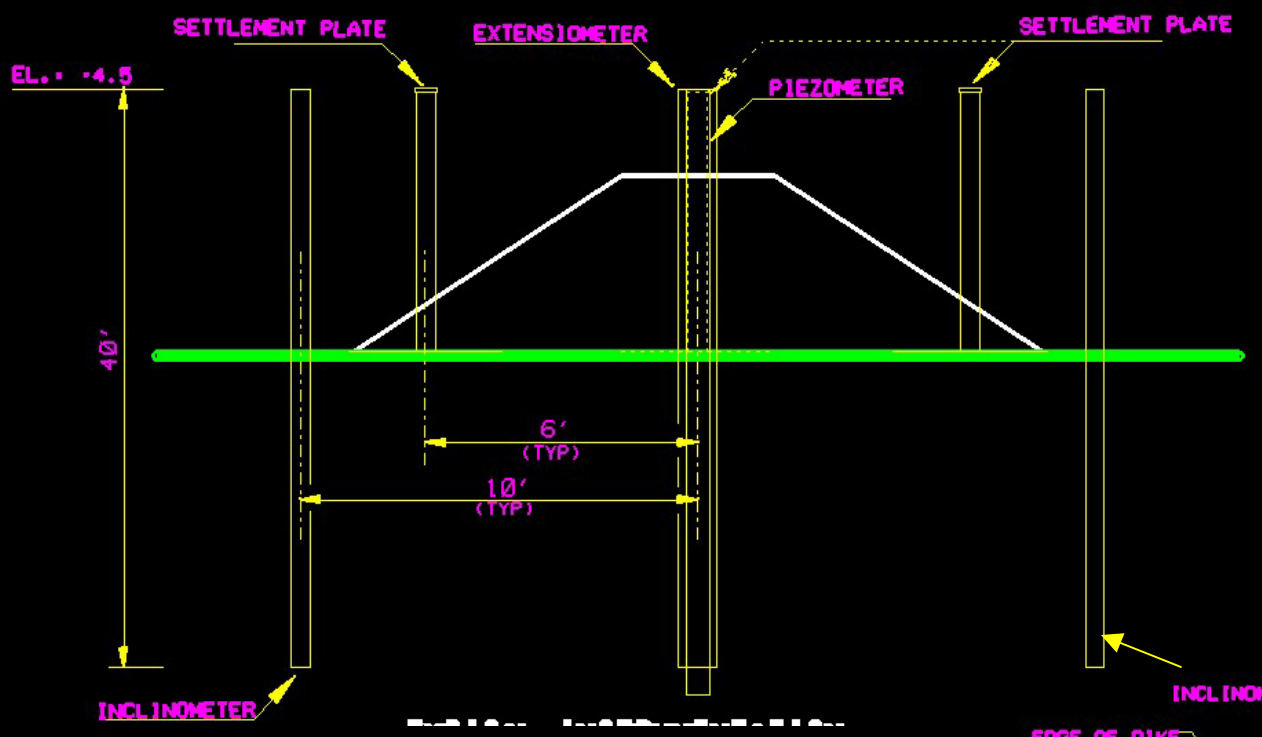
TYPICAL DEMONSTRATION SECTION "A"
STATIONS 139+00 ▪ 148+00, 196+50 ▪ 195+50

SCALE: N.T.S.

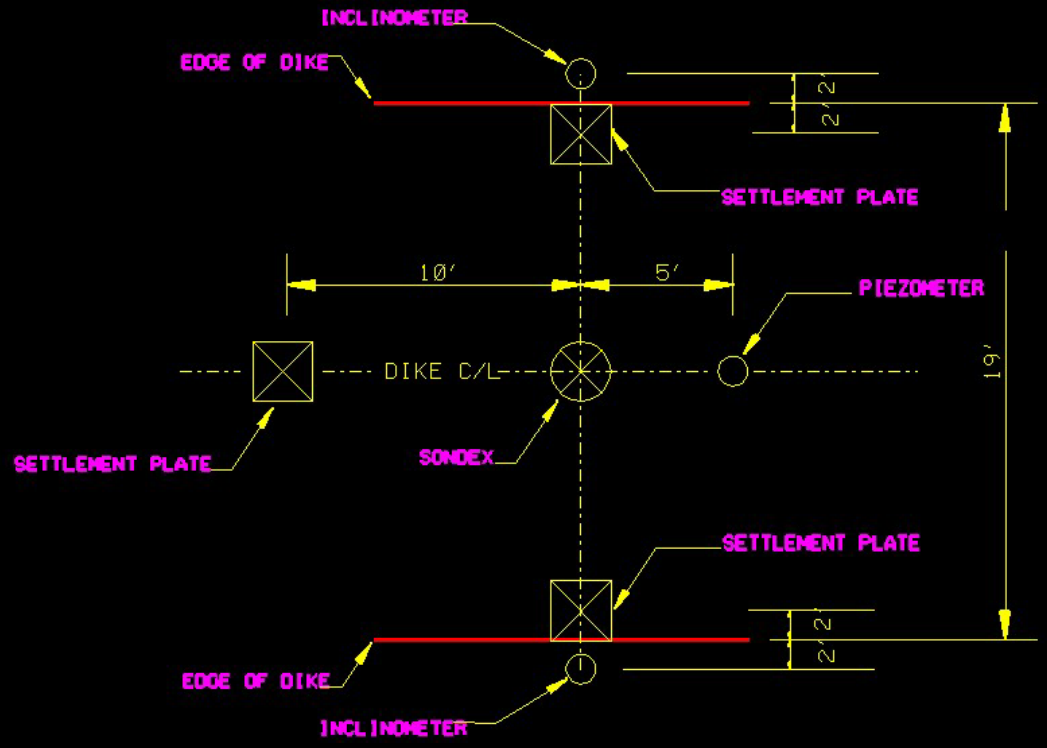


TYPICAL DEMONSTRATION SECTION "B"
STATIONS 158+00 ▪ 167+00, 167+50 ▪ 176+50

SCALE: N.T.S.

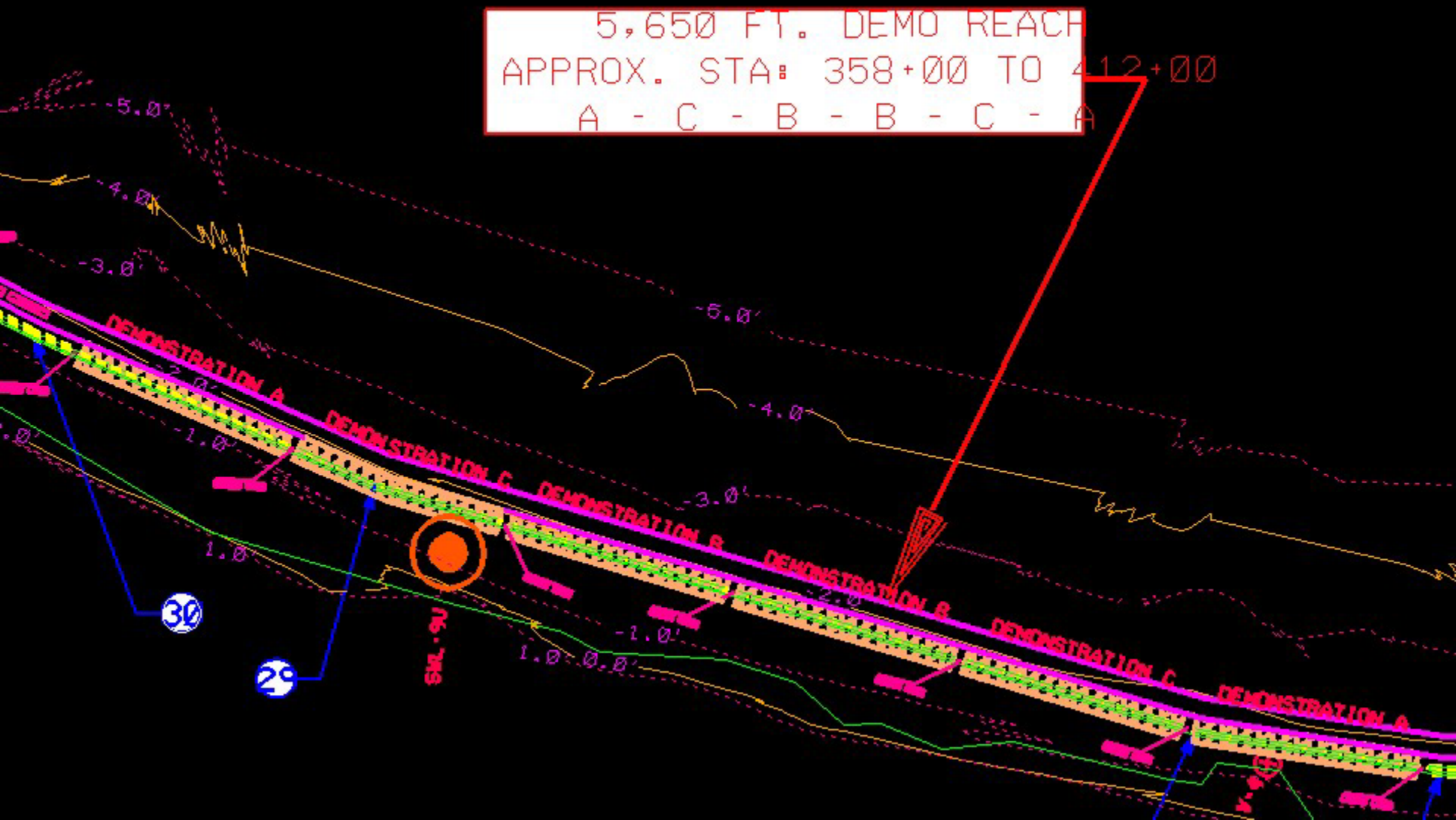


Instrument Cross Section



Instrument Plan View

Treatment Order



Public Support for Projects Requesting Construction Approval/Phase II Approval
Received PRIOR to and DURING
9 Sep 04 Technical Committee Meeting

Updated September 29, 2004

Projects Receiving Letters of Public Support:

BA-27 - Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 1&2 – Construction Unit 5, Construction Approval:
- Aaron F. Broussard, Parish President, Jefferson Parish, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Timothy Kerner, Mayor of Jean Lafitte, LA, letter dated 8 Sep 04

BA-27c - Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 3 – Construction Unit 5, Phase II Approval:
- Aaron F. Broussard, Parish President, Jefferson Parish, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Timothy Kerner, Mayor of Jean Lafitte, LA, letter dated 8 Sep 04

TV-11b - Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization – Belle Isle Bayou to Lock, Phase II Approval:

ME-16 - Freshwater Introduction South of Hwy 82, Phase II Approval:
- Cameron Parish Policy Jury Resolution dated 7 Sep 04
- Gerald J. Theunissen, State Senator District 25, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Dan W. Morrish, State Representative District 37, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Dan Flavin, State Representative District 36, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Herman Ray Hill, State Representative District 32, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- James David Cain, State Senator, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Dwight Landreneau, Secretary Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, letter dated 3 Sep 04
- Dwight Landreneau, Secretary Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, letter dated 8 Oct 04

TE-39 - South Lake DeCade – Construction Unit 1, Phase II Approval:
- Jeff DeBlieux, Burlington Resources, letter dated 9 Sep 04

TE-43 - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne, Phase II Approval:
- Charles Marshall, photos handed out 9 Sep 04
- George Strain, Continental Land and Fur Co., Inc., photos, write-up, and maps

TE-44 (2) – North Lake Mechant, CU2, Phase II Approval:
- David Groner, Law Office of David Groner, P. L. C., letter dated 25 Aug 04
- Jerry Boyce, Nobelstown Road Publishing, Inc., letter dated 26 Aug 04
- Wendel Boudreaux, Houma, LA, letter dated 26 Aug 04
- Jeff DeBlieux, Burlington Resources, letter dated 9 Sep 04
- Drew Luke, Slidell, LA, letter dated 22 Aug 04
- Steven M. Griffin, Director, Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC, letter dated 19 Aug 04
- David P. Dupre, no affiliation indicated. letter dated 1 Sep 04
- Martin O. Miller II, Martin O. Miller Law Office, letter dated 31 Aug 04

- G. Briggs Manson, no affiliation indicated, letter dated 31 Aug 04
- Ronnie Murphy, member Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC, letter dated 30 Aug 04
- Greg Fleinken, VP Business Unit IV, OGM Land Company, letter dated 24 sep 04

BA-36 – Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase II Approval:

- Aaron F. Broussard, Parish President, Jefferson Parish, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Timothy Kerner, Mayor of Jean Lafitte, LA, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Ed Perrin, Sixth Ward Association for Progress (SWAP), Lafitte, LA, typed notes dictated by Vickie Duffourc in a phone conversation on 8 Sep 04
- Ray Champagne, Representative of the Sixth Ward Association for Progress (SWAP), letter dated 8 Sep 04

ME-21 – Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Phase II Approval:

- Cameron Parish Policy Jury Resolution dated 7 Sep 04
- Gerald J. Theunissen, State Senator District 25, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Dan W. Morrish, State Representative District 37, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Dan Flavin, State Representative District 36, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- Herman Ray Hill, State Representative District 32, letter dated 8 Sep 04
- James David Cain, State Senator, letter dated 8 Sep 04

TE-48 - Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection, Phase II Approval:

- Dwight Landreneau, Secretary, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, letter dated 27 Aug 04
- CC Lockwood, Marshmission Team, email dated 7 Sep 04

ME-22 - South White Lake Shoreline Protection, Phase II Approval:

- Michael Bertrand, Secretary-Treasurer of Vermilion Parish Police Jury, letter dated 20 Aug 04
- Duplass, Zwain, Bourgeois & Morton, letter dated 26 Aug 04
- Sherrill J. Sagrera, local landowner, letter dated 26 Aug 04
- Martin O. Miller, III, Rellim Surface Management, LLC, letter dated 26 Aug 04
- Mickey Frith, Louisiana State Representative of District 47, letter dated 24 Aug 04
- Ernest Girouard, Chairman, Vermilion Soil and Water Conservation District, letter dated 8 Aug 04
- Rebecca Shirley, Vermilion Coastal Coalition, undated
- Nick Gautreaux, State Senator of District 26, letter dated 30 Aug 04
- Edna Miler Stoebner, Stoebner Enterprises, letter dated 30, Aug 04

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE, PH 1&2 – CU 5

BA-27

JEFFERSON PARISH
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF PARISH PRESIDENT

AARON F. BROUSSARD
PARISH PRESIDENT

September 8, 2004

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
Technical Committee
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Saia:

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicted that the 2004 hurricane season could bring above normal activity with the possibility of 15 tropical storms, and as many as 8 of these becoming hurricanes, with 2 to 4 becoming major hurricanes. Unfortunately, the past few weeks' storm activity gives credence to this prediction. Fortunately, Louisiana has not been in the path of any of this season's major storms, but we all know that it's just a matter of time. Meanwhile, emergency management personnel are warning that, to ensure the safety of our citizens, an evacuation of this area may be required for even a Category 2 hurricane.

The single most important defense against the devastating effects of a hurricane storm surge is our coastal wetlands, which are being lost in Jefferson Parish at an alarming rate. The Barataria Basin Landbridge has long protected the upper basin from the severe erosion that has devastated the lower basin. But with the loss of more and more land in the lower basin, this critical land mass has been subjected to increased wave energy, and the resulting erosion has severely limited its protective ability.

Therefore, on behalf of the residents of Jefferson Parish, I strongly urge the CWPPRA Technical Committee to approve the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's request for construction funding for the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge (BA-36), as well as the Natural Resources Conservation Service's request for funding to complete Construction Units 4 and 5 of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA-27 and BA-27c (1)). Both projects will help stabilize this critical central landbridge, which protects the entire west bank of Jefferson Parish, particularly Lafitte, from storm surges. These projects are in an area that has one of the fastest erosion rates in the state; thus, it is crucial that these projects be completed as quickly as possible. We can not risk waiting for another funding cycle. These projects will not only protect and restore a critical land mass, but will protect and preserve the valuable freshwater marshes of the upper Barataria Basin and the urbanized areas of Jefferson Parish.

Sincerely,

Aaron F. Broussard
Parish President

cc: All Parish Council Members
Congressional Delegation
Mr. Scott Angelle, Secretary, LDNR
CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
CWPPRA Task Force Members

SUITE 1002 - 1221 ELMWOOD PARK BOULEVARD - JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA 70123
P. O. BOX 10242 JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA 70181-0242 - (504) 736-6400

TOWN OF JEAN LAFITTE
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

TIMOTHY P. KERNER
MAYOR

YVETTE CRAIN
TOWN CLERK

CLARENCE MATHERNE
CHIEF OF POLICE

Route 1, Box 1
Lafitte, Louisiana 70067
Office: (504) 689-2208
Police: (504) 689-3132
Fax: (504) 689-7801

ALDERMEN

LEO E. KERNER, JR.
MAYOR PROTEM

ELAINE BADEAUX
SHIRLEY GUILLIE
VERNA SMITH
CALVIN LEBEAU

September 8, 2004

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and
Restoration Act Technical Committee
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Saia:

This letter is to request that you, and the other members of the CWPPRA Technical Committee, give favorable consideration to the funding requested for projects that protect and restore the Barataria Basin Landbridge. The critical land mass protects the homes, businesses and infrastructure of the Town of Jean Lafitte. The landbridge also slows saltwater from entering the mostly freshwater marshes of the upper Barataria Basin, preserving intermediate marsh habitat needed to sustain our commercial and recreational fisheries. The Barataria Basin Landbridge protects our lives and our livelihoods.

For years, we have watched the land erode away, converting meandering bayous into large areas of open water. Finally, after passage of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, shoreline protection was put in place to slow erosion along many stretches of Bayous Perot and Rigolettes. Now it is time to complete that shoreline protection and fill the open water areas in the interior marsh to create new marsh and nourish existing marshes. Therefore, on behalf of the residents of the Town of Jean Lafitte, and as vice-president of the West Jefferson Levee District, I strongly urge the CWPPRA Technical Committee to approve the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's request for construction funding for Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge (BA-36), as well as the Natural Resources Conservation Service's request for funding of Construction Unit 4 and Construction Unit 5 to complete the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA-27 and BA-27c(1)). These two projects are critical

to the sustainability of the landbridge in protecting the Town of Jean Lafitte, and indeed the entire west bank of Jefferson Parish, from storm surges.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and for your efforts to protect and restore coastal Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Timothy P. Kerner, Mayor
Town of Jean Lafitte

Cc: Hon. Mary Landrieu
Hon. J. Chris Ullo
Hon. Ernest Wooton
Hon. Aaron Broussard
Mr. Scott Angelle, Secretary LDNR
Mr. Harry Cahill, III, President, WJLD
CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
CWPPRA Task Force Members

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE, PH 3 – CU 5

BA-27C

JEFFERSON PARISH
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF PARISH PRESIDENT

AARON F. BROUSSARD
PARISH PRESIDENT

September 8, 2004

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
Technical Committee
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans District
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cc: All Parish Council Members
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CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
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September 8, 2004

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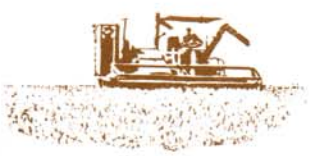
Hon. J. Chris Ullo
Hon. Ernest Wooton
Hon. Aaron Broussard
Mr. Scott Angelle, Secretary LDNR
Mr. Harry Cahill, III, President, WJLD
CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
CWPPRA Task Force Members

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

FRESHWATER INTRODUCTION SOUTH OF HWY 82

ME-16

POLICE JURY
PARISH OF CAMERON
P. O. BOX 366
CAMERON, LOUISIANA 70631
(337) 775-5718
(337) 775-5567 Fax
cppjury@camtel.net



RESOLUTION

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF CAMERON

WHEREAS, Cameron Parish has countless coastal and wetland erosion problems; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act", can help fund these coastal and wetland erosion projects; and

WHEREAS, the following projects are ready for Phase 2 Funding in the **Mermentau River Basin:** ***ME-16*** "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction" and ***ME-21*** "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cameron Parish Police Jury does support and requests funding the above mentioned projects and the Secretary shall send this resolution to the CWPPRA Agencies requesting their support in funding these projects.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED, this 7th day of September, 2004.

APPROVED:

Steve Trahan, President
CAMERON PARISH POLICE JURY

ATTEST:

Bonnie W. Conner, Secretary

Senate
State of Louisiana

COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Vice Chairman
Education
Retirement
Select Committee on Homeland Security, Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Coastal Restoration & Flood Control

GERALD J. THEUNISSEN
State Senator
District 25
Post Office Box 287
Jennings, LA 70546
(337) 824-0376

September 8, 2004

Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Task Force

Dear Colonel Peter Rowan,

Please accept this letter as our complete support for the funding for Phase 2 in the **Mermentau River Basin**: ME-16 "Hwy. 82 "Freshwater Introduction" and ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

The status of our coastal wetlands is of great concern to the citizens of our communities. These projects will have a tremendous positive impact on Cameron Parish, Southwest Louisiana and efforts towards the restoration of our coast.

Your favorable consideration for funding of Phase 2 of the **Mermentau River Basin** would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Theunissen
State Senator
District 25

Dan W. Morrish
State Representative
District 37

Senate
State of Louisiana

COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Vice Chairman
Education
Retirement
Select Committee on Homeland Security, Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Coastal Restoration & Flood Control

GERALD J. THEUNISSEN
State Senator
District 25
Post Office Box 287
Jennings, LA 70546
(337) 824-0376

September 8, 2004

Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Task Force

Dear Colonel Peter Rowan,

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Your favorable consideration for funding of Phase 2 of the **Mermentau River Basin** would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Theunissen
State Senator
District 25

Dan W. Morrish
State Representative
District 37

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3221 Ryan Street
P. O. Box 6027
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601
Email: larep036@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.477.1334
Fax: 337.477.1336

Commerce
Insurance

DAN FLAVIN
State Representative - District 36

September 8, 2004

Col. Peter Rowan

Re: Cameron Parish Coastal and Wetland Erosion Projects

Dear Col. Rowan:

Please accept this letter as my support for the following coastal and wetland erosion projects in Cameron Parish.

ME-16 "Hwy 82 Freshwater Introduction"
ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection"

It is important to note that each of these projects are ready for Phase 2 Funding in the Mermentau River Basin.

Your consideration of these projects is greatly appreciated.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dan Flavin

DF/gg

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

529 Tramel Road
Dry Creek, LA 70637
Email: larep032@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.639.2118
800.259.2118
Home: 337.639.2341
Fax: 337.639.4045

HERMAN RAY HILL
State Representative - District 32

Vice Chairman, Agriculture, Forestry,
Aquaculture and Rural Development
Natural Resources
Ways and Means
Joint Legislative Committee on Capital Outlay
House Executive Committee
House Legislative Services Council
Legislative Rural Task Force

September 8, 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to you in support of the request that the Cameron Parish Police Jury has submitted to you in their endeavor to secure funding from the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act".

These funds would be used on the following projects that are ready for Phase 2 funding in the **Mermentau River Basin: ME-16** "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction" and **ME-21** "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

Cameron Parish has countless coastal and wetland erosion problems and are need of these funds to help with this. I would appreciate any help that you could give in securing these funds for Cameron Parish Police Jury.

Sincerely,

Herman Ray Hill

Herman Ray Hill
State Representative
District 32

HRH/cs

James David
CAIN
SENATOR

P.O. BOX 640 • DRY CREEK, LOUISIANA 70637 • TELEPHONE (337) 328-7266

September 8, 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

It is a pleasure for me to offer my wholehearted support to the Cameron Parish Police Jury as they request funding from the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act."

The funds will be used for Phase 2 of a couple of projects that are very important to Cameron Parish. The Mermentau River Basin: ME-16 "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction: and ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection." The countless coastal and wetland erosion problems in Cameron Parish could be eased if these funds were approved.

Please share my interest in Cameron Parish Police Jury and give their application every consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James David Cain

James David Cain
State Senator

JDC/ns

Committees: Insurance, Chairman, Environmental Quality, Natural Resources, Energy Council
Parishes: Beauregard, Calcasieu, Vernon
E-mail: cainjd@legis.state.la.us

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

September 3, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: PPL-9; ME-16; Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82

Dear Colonel Rowan:

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries (LDWF) would like to voice strong support for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project entitled "Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82." LDWF personnel have been working on this project since its inception. The project was approved for Phase I engineering and design on January 11, 2000.

Hydrologic study by Louisiana State University and hydrologic modeling by Fenstermaker and Associates indicated direct benefits to target area marshes on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Also, the project will help evacuate excessive water from the Lakes Sub-basin Region of the Mermentau Basin.

Our colleagues at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, who are project sponsors, did an excellent job developing project components which included:

- A Wetlands Value Assessment
- Environmental monitoring data
- Environmental assessment
- Permit Application
- Land Rights
- Engineering Scope of Work

This particular project has broad based support from the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island communities and is ready for construction. Our staff, with support from the general public, recommends action on this project. Please consider approval and implementation at your September 9, 2004, CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting.

Sincerely,

Dwight Landreneau
Secretary

FM-C

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

October 8, 2004

BOR 12 Oct 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82 and Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection Project

Dear Colonel Rowan:

On behalf of all the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries (LDWF) personnel who have been working on these projects from the beginning, thank you for your support at the September 9 CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting. I do hope the final outcome of this month's committee review is equally positive.

The wildlife species and the habitat these areas support will benefit greatly from the funding provided.

Sincerely,

Dwight Landreneau

Dwight Landreneau
Secretary

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU 1 TE-39

BURLINGTON
RESOURCES

Houma District

HAND DELIVERED

September 9, 2004

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My name is Jeff DeBlieux I am representing The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Burlington Resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to address the committee and express our views regarding the projects under consideration.

We have long been a supporter of coastal restoration activities in Louisiana. We have spent millions in the wetlands trying to stem the tide of coastal erosion. Since enactment of the CWPPRA Program, we have supported whole heartily both State and Federal efforts to restore, enhance or protect coastal wetlands. We along with Fina-LaTerre, now Apache were the first private entities to sponsor a coastal restoration project, the Brady Canal Project. We have also donated thousands of acres for coastal restoration projects namely the Barrier Islands and the West Belle Pass Restoration Projects. Working with public agencies we have issued numerous scientific research permits, servitudes and easements for other restoration projects. Most recently, we issued a permit covering portions of our property in a 7-parish area for the CRMS Study. We sincerely appreciate the cooperative efforts of all parties involved in protecting our coastal wetlands. Continuing with that effort of cooperation, we stand here before you requesting your support for 2 Projects we feel are important to preservation of coastal wetlands in Terrebonne Parish. We humbly request that the Technical Committee consider and recommend for approval TE-39, the South Lake DeCade Freshwater Project and TE-44, the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project. We support both of these Projects and sincerely believe that they will be of great value in enhancing the wetlands of that area in Terrebonne Parish.

We thank your for your consideration in this matter.

P.O. Box 7097 Houma, LA 70361-7097 Telephone: 985.879.1517 Fax: 985.872.1509

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS IN TERREBONNE

TE-43

Handed out with comments from Mr. Charles Marshall.

CONTINENTAL LAND & FUR CO., INC.
COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF TE-43
CWPPRA
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
SEPTEMBER 9, 2004, 9:30 A.M.
LA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
LOUISIANA ROOM
2000 QUAIL DR., BATON ROUGE, LA

FLOATING MARSH IN GIWW

TOWNSHIP 17 SOUTH, RANGE 15 EAST

SECTION 51

SECTION 52

5-3-99
Float in G.I.W.W.

5-3-99
Float in G.I.W.W.

5-26-99
Float in middle of G.I.W.W.
60' long 35' wide

60' long 35' wide 5-26-99
Float in middle of G.I.W.W.

GIWW BANKLINE STABILIZATION PROJECT

SECTION 58, TOWNSHIP ~~18~~ 17 SOUTH, RANGE ~~14~~ 15 EAST

JULY 2004

INTRODUCTION

The Corps of Engineers (Corps) is conducting the Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes component of the Louisiana Coastal Area, Land Loss and Marsh Creation Feasibility Study. The purpose of that study is to determine the feasibility of reducing wetland loss and creating marsh with the Terrebonne Hydrologic Unit, bordered by the Atchafalaya River on the west and Bayou Lafourche to the east. The purpose of this report is to identify, for planning purposes, additional wetland conservation and restoration alternatives for evaluation during this study. This report is provided on a planning-aid basis and does not constitute the report of the Secretary of the Interior as required by Section 2(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE CONDITIONS AND CONCERNS

The coastal wetlands of the study area are being lost at a high rate and fresh marshes are being lost faster than any other marsh type. A habitat mapping study sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) showed that, during the period 1956 through 1978, the study area lost 177,500 acres of fresh marsh and gained 106,000 acres of shallow estuarine open water and 23,000 acres of intermediate, brackish, and saline marsh (Wicker 1980). The gain in area of non-fresh marshes resulted from rapid conversion of fresher marshes to more saline marsh types. Despite this gain, the conversion of marsh to open water continues throughout all marsh types (May and Britsch 1987) and will continue to cause a reduction in commercially and recreationally important fish and wildlife resources.

The rapid loss of low-salinity marshes and associated fish and wildlife resources has been accelerated by human activities which promote saltwater intrusion and/or loss of freshwater and sediment input. Flood control and navigation projects on the Mississippi River prevent deltaic marsh-building processes from occurring throughout the majority of the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain. Large-scale restoration of deltaic processes represents the most successful means of rebuilding deteriorating wetlands. However, the technical constraints, social impacts, and costs of such measures often make them difficult to implement. Marshes can also be artificially created by depositing dredged material in open water. That approach, however, is often constrained by technical and economic limitations.

Preservation of existing wetlands may, at times, be less expensive than artificially creating marsh. A variety of site-specific preservation techniques can be implemented without the need for extensive planning and design. Such measures are often well suited to site-specific problems caused by small scale man-made features such as canals and levees. Implementation of such measures would be especially valuable in saving or prolonging the existence of fresh and low-salinity marshes which are being lost faster than other marsh types (Wicker 1980). Because fresh marshes are being lost at such a rapid rate, it may be possible to achieve greater fish and wildlife resource benefits by preserving those rapidly deteriorating marshes than by creating marsh with dredged material. Furthermore, artificially created marshes may provide lower quality fishery habitat than natural marshes (Minello et al. 1986); in many cases, the costs of marsh creation may exceed that of preserving higher quality natural marshes. Therefore, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) recommends that measures designed to preserve existing wetlands receive

priority equal to marsh creation or other measures discussed in the November 1984 Louisiana Coastal Area, Louisiana Land Loss and Marsh Creation Initial Evaluation Report.

The Service, in consultation with landowners and representatives of various parish, state, and Federal agencies, has developed the following array of additional specific alternatives designed to reduce or eliminate adverse wetland impacts associated with canals, levees, or other human activities. Those alternatives are designed primarily to preserve existing wetlands. However, at least two restoration measures are also recommended. It is recommended that the measures discussed below (grouped according to hydrologic sub-unit) be fully evaluated in the ongoing feasibility study.

WETLAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES

A. Area Between the Atchafalaya River and Bayou DuLarge

1. Erosion Prevention/Reduction along Bayou Chene, the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel, and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW)

   Where these waterways traverse marshes underlain by deep, semi-fluid organic soils, wave energy generated by commercial vessels has caused substantial shoreline erosion (Figures 1a. through 1f.). Similar problems have been documented along the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet (Howard et al. 1984). In addition to the direct erosion and loss of shoreline marshes, water displacement and refill cycles associated with the frequent passage of larger vessels and tows promote scouring and erosion of nearby semi-fluid marsh soils, especially where canals and waterways provide sufficient connection to those waterways. This problem is especially severe in marshes along the GIWW where land building/sedimentation processes associated with the Atchafalaya River are virtually non-existent.

   In this area, chronically turbid waters from the GIWW are eliminating formerly thick growths of submerged aquatic vegetation within marsh ponds and deteriorating open marsh areas as openings to the GIWW enlarge and increase. Certain species of submerged aquatic vegetation constitute highly preferred food for gadwall, American widgeon, teal, and other migratory waterfowl. More important, however, is the key role that dense submerged aquatic vegetation plays in reducing wind-induced wave erosion of adjoining marshes. Loss of aquatic vegetation within those waterbodies allows increased wave erosion of shoreline marshes, especially those underlain by unconsolidated organic material.

   Preservation of marshes adjacent to Bayou Chene, the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel, and the GIWW could be enhanced if the existing marsh banks were stabilized. Bank stabilization/marsh preservation should be given top priority in those critical areas along the GIWW where additional bank erosion threatens to create direct hydrologic connections with the interior ponds and water areas (Figure 2). Potential preservation techniques include the deposition of spoil material in key locations, shell or limestone armoring, construction of

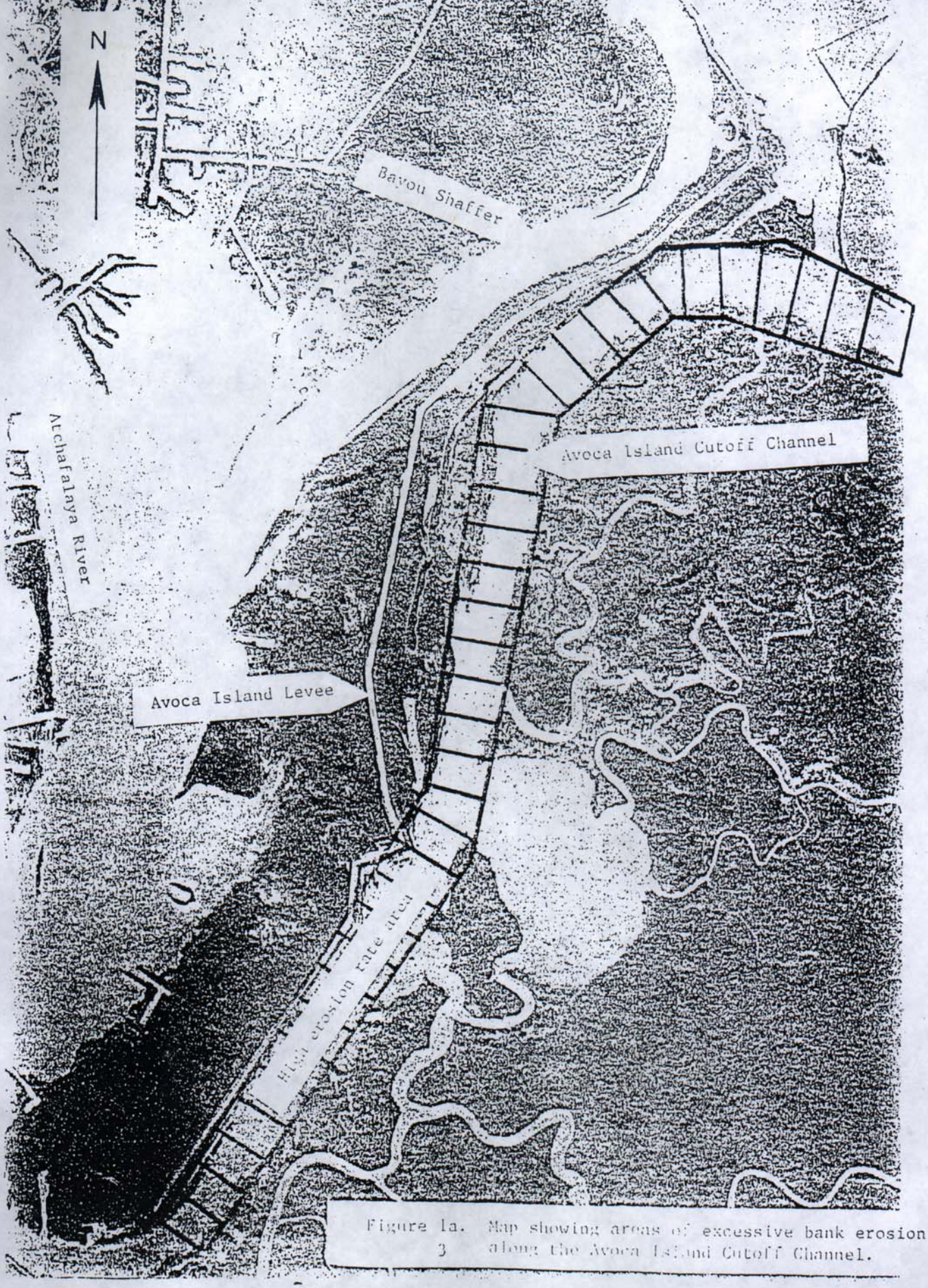


Figure 1a. Map showing areas of excessive bank erosion along the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel.

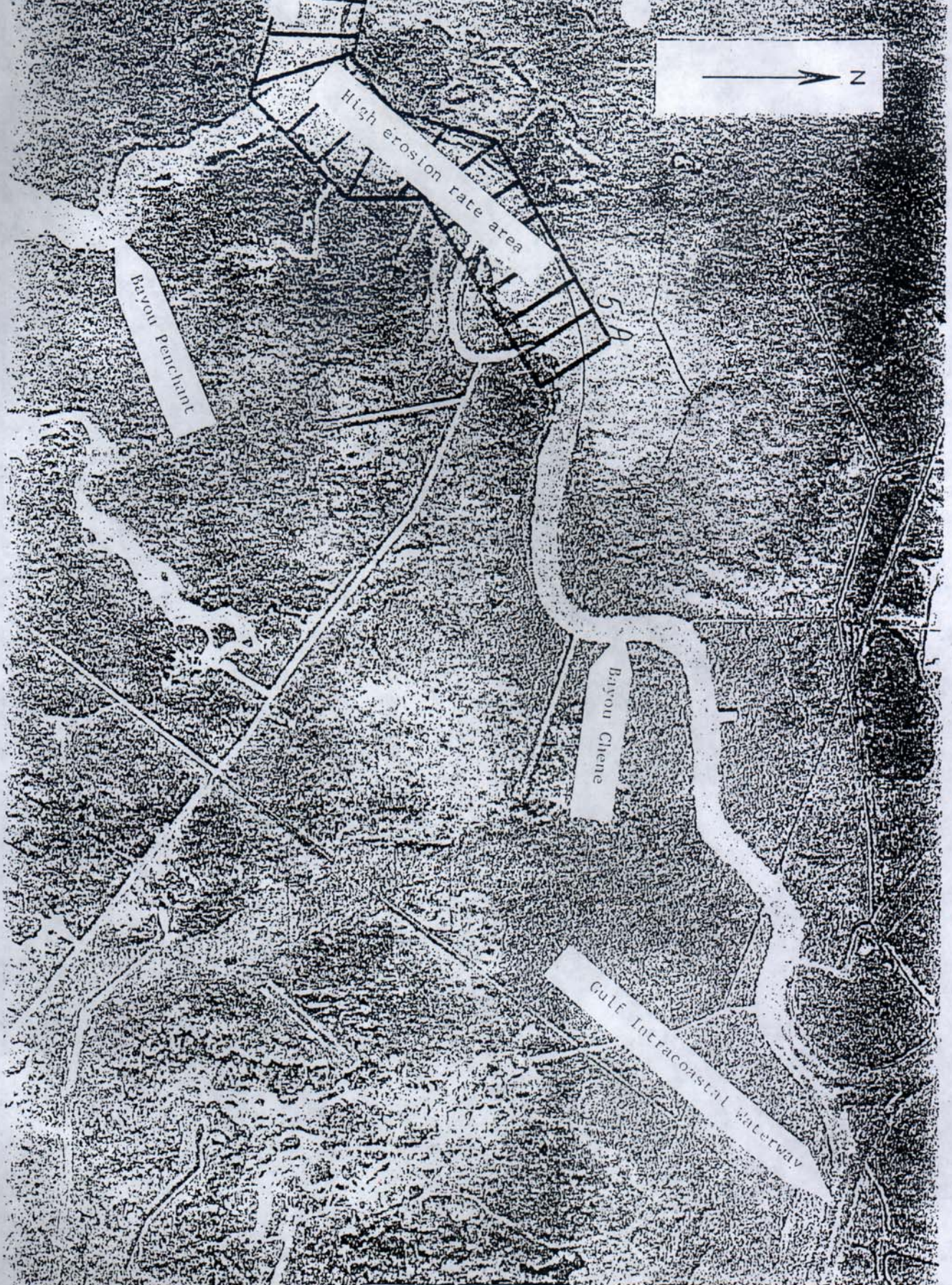


Figure 1b. Map showing areas of excessive bank eros
along the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel.

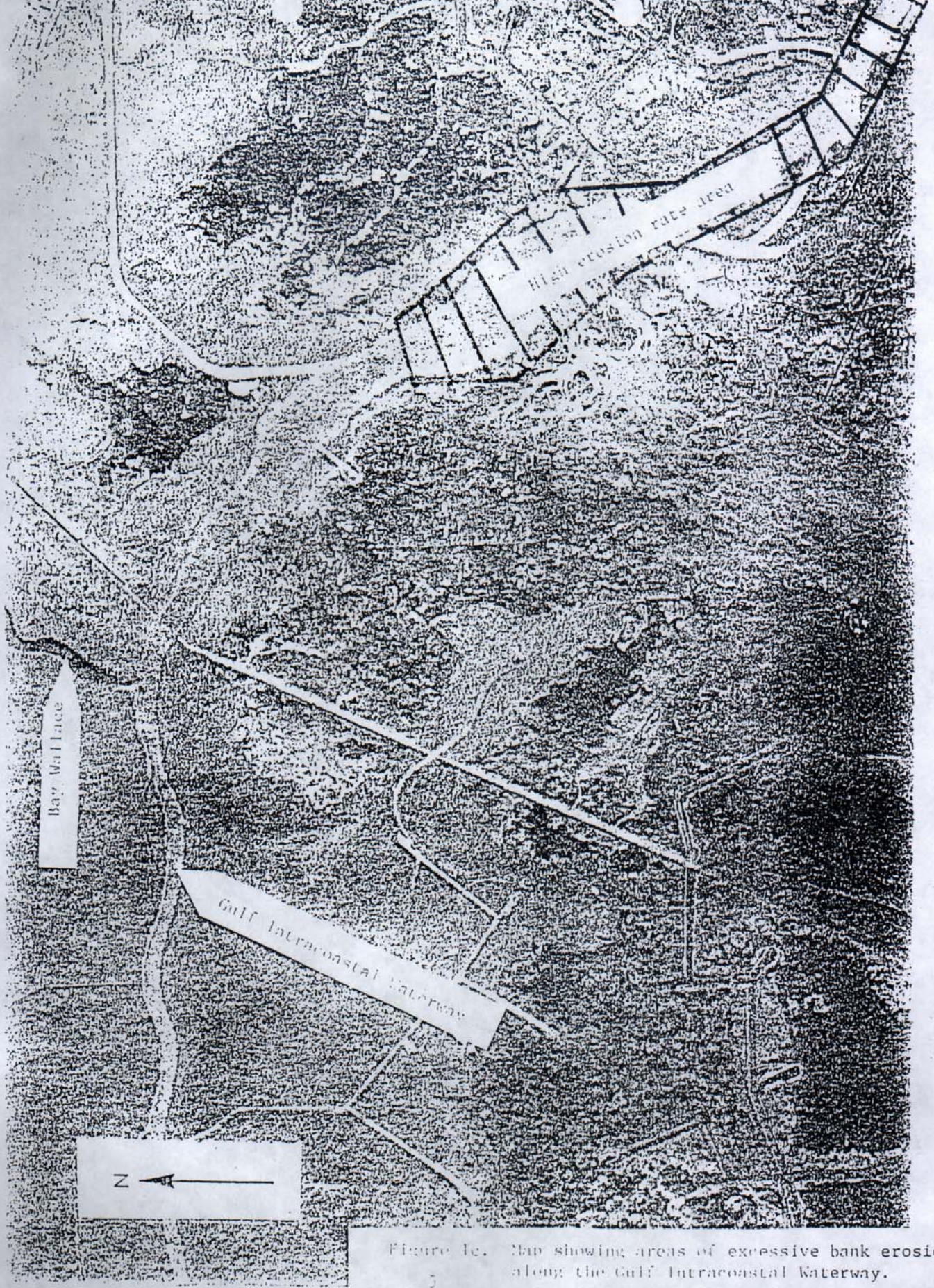


Figure 1c. Map showing areas of excessive bank erosio
along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

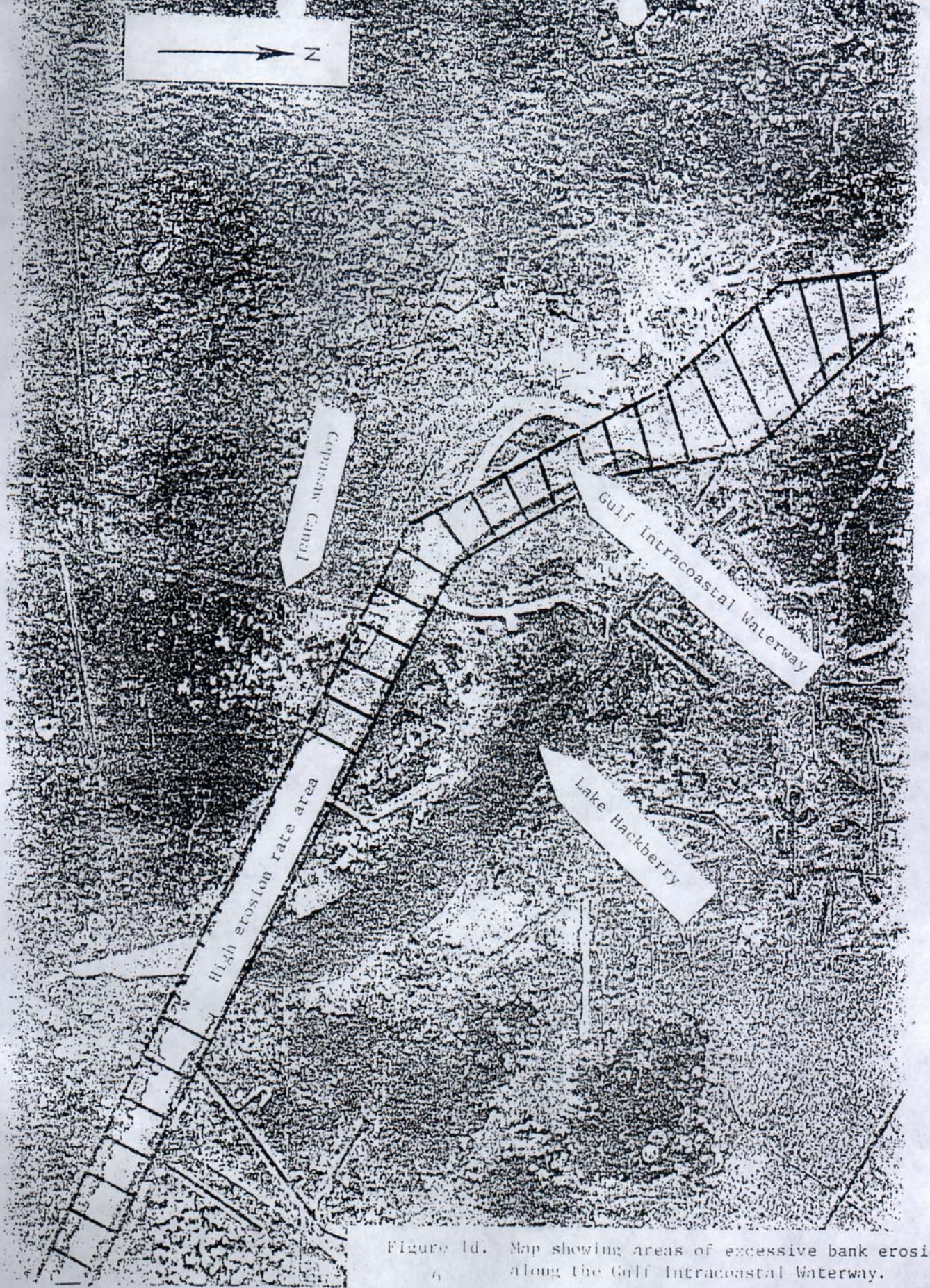


Figure 1d. Map showing areas of excessive bank erosion along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Figure 1c. Map showing areas of excessive bank erosion
along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Figure 11. Map showing areas of excessive bank erosi
8 along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

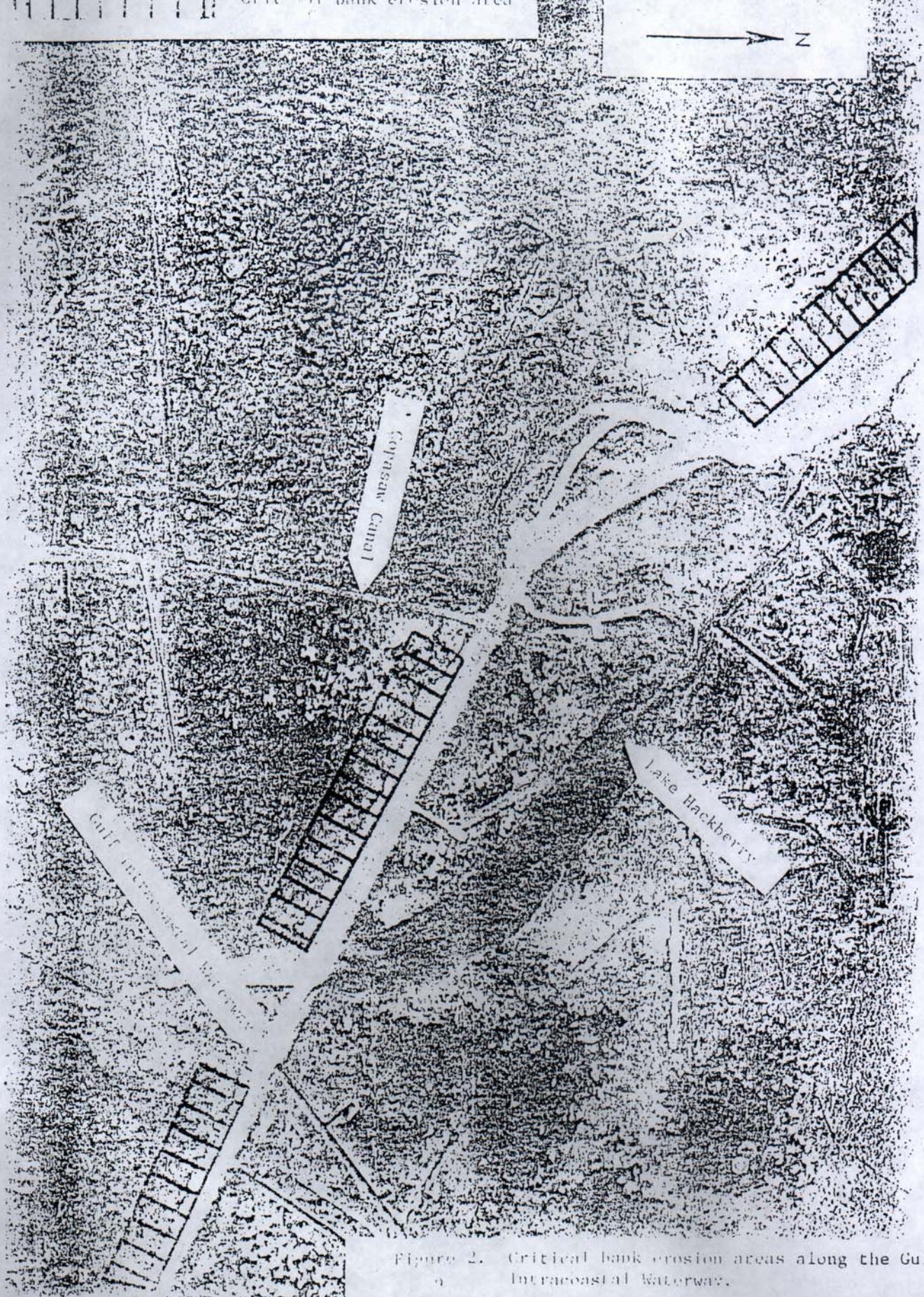


Figure 2. Critical bank erosion areas along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

protective bulkheads or other wave-stilling devices, vegetative plantings, or a combination of those measures.

Preservation of existing marsh would also be aided by sealing off or reducing hydrologic connections between severely eroded marsh areas and the GIWW and Avoca Island Cutoff Channel, especially in areas of deep unconsolidated organic soils (Figures 3a. through 3c.). Potential techniques include spoil deposition, vegetative plantings, bulkhead construction, construction of brush fences or sediment fencing, or a combination of the above. Construction of the above-mentioned marsh preservation features could be accomplished under the authority of Section 906(b) of the Water Resources Development Act, which authorizes mitigation of existing water resource projects, or Section 1135 of that Act, which authorizes modification of projects for environmental improvement.

2. Construct the Avoca Island Freshwater Diversion Structure

The marshes in the Bayou Penchant-Turtle Bayou watersheds have experienced a reduction in nutrient and sediment input due to the construction of the Avoca Island Levee. Severe wetland loss has occurred in this area during the 1970's and 1980's. Construction and operation of the proposed Avoca Island Diversion Structure as a separable feature of the existing Avoca Island Levee would build marshes in Avoca Lake and improve delivery of riverine sediments and nutrients to the Bayou Penchant-Turtle Bayou watersheds. This would preserve existing marshes through enhanced vertical accretion and increased production and accumulation of organic material. Construction of this feature could be accomplished under the authority of Sections 906(b) or 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act.

3. Construct Five Large Water Control Structures in Western Terrebonne Parish

In recent years the marshes in the Bayou Penchant watershed north of the Mauvais Bois Ridge have experienced excessive water levels during the growing season. Such conditions routinely occur during periods of high Atchafalaya River stages, locally heavy precipitation, strong southerly winds, or a combination of the above. Those high water conditions have prohibited revegetation of deteriorated marshes and have contributed to the deterioration of formerly healthy marshes. Currently, landowners fear that the deteriorating floating marsh around the east end of the Mauvais Bois Ridge (between Lake Penchant and Lake Theriot) will be dislodged and washed away if these high water conditions persist.

Installation and operation of two large water control structures in the Mauvais Bois Ridge (Figure 4) would discharge excess fresh water toward the south. A third structure would be located on the east-west pipeline canal near Lake Theriot (Figure 5). For this structure to function, an existing plug which prohibits water exchange between the pipeline canal and Blind Bayou would have to be removed. Those

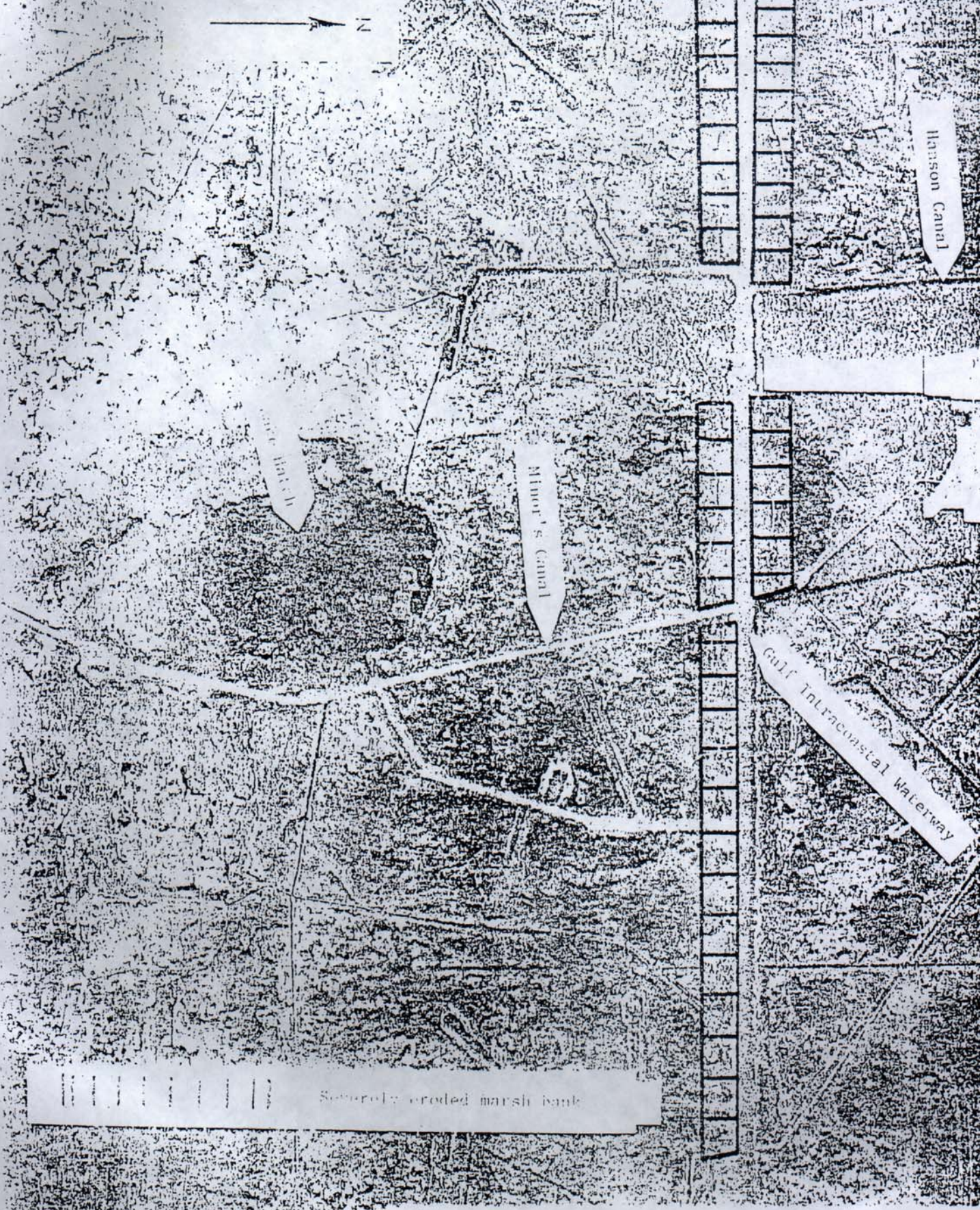


Figure 3a. Severely eroded marsh banks along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Figure 3b. Severely eroded marsh banks along the Avoca Island Cutoff Channel.

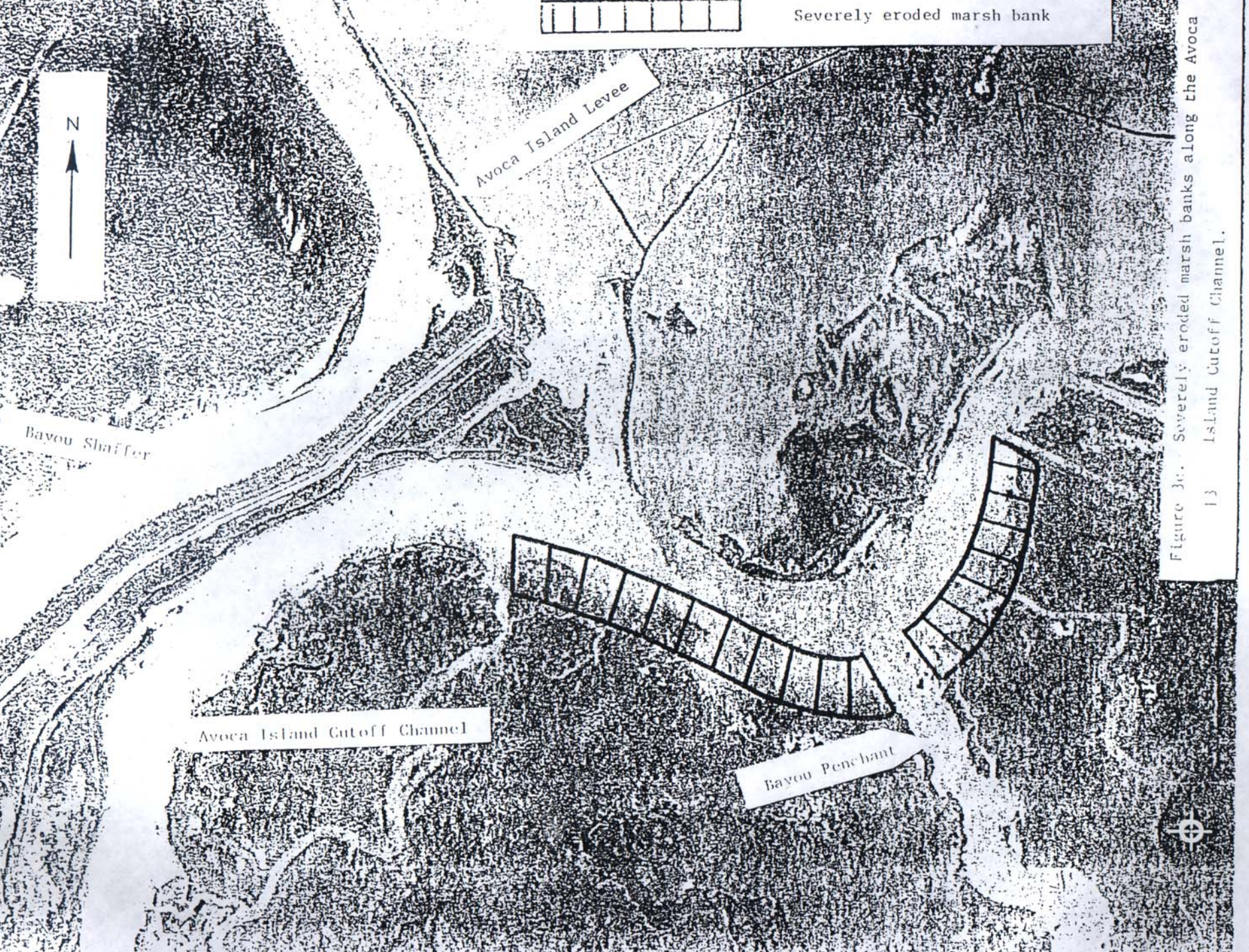


Figure 3c. Severely eroded marsh banks along the Avoca

13 Island Cutoff Channel.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

NORTH LAKE MERCHANT – CU 2

TE-44(2)

Law Office
of
David Groner, P.L.C.
Trial Attorneys

724 S. Lewis St., 70560
P.O. Box 9207
New Iberia, LA 70562-9207
Phone 337 / 364-3629
Fax 337 / 367-2438
www.davidgroner.com

PM-C

File:

DAVID W. GRONER
FRANK E. BARBER
APRIL N. PETRY

August 25, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Project #TE-44
North Lake Merchant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my support of Project #TE-44. Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC has a 30-year lease with Burlington Resources which involves 2,036 acres of the property. This property which is part of the northern boundary of Project #TE-44 is the southern boundary of our lease.

It is our desire that the CWPPRA Task Force will fund it this October. This project will help minimize salt water intrusion and greatly help with the serious land loss which as accelerated since Hurricane Andrew. By closing all the gaps that have been made in the small Bayou LaPointe Ridge, most traffic will have to follow Bayou Decade and Bayou Roccourci and then south instead of using our lease as a short cut.

It will certainly help rebuild the marsh as more fresh water comes in from the north. After the ridge is reinforced and the marsh is rebuilt, it will serve as a natural barrier for hurricane protection.

Taking all of the above into consideration, I therefore, ask for your support to fund this most worthwhile project.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely,

DAVID GRONER, P.L.C.

BY: _____
DAVID GRONER

DG/psc

Enclosures

PU-C

Jerry Thibaut Boyce Jr.
Nobelstown Road Publishing Inc.
1625 Silliman Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

August 26, 2004

BOR 30 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Project # TE-44 North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

As a frequent visitor to the Lake Mechant, Bayou Decade, and Lake Decade areas I have seen a dramatic change in the landscape of those regions since the early 1990's and the affects of Hurricane Andrew. In fact, the amount of coastal erosion in this area is mind numbing, I reviewed the project TE-44 and believe it to be worthwhile, it is my opinion that the project has merit and should be funded by the Corp of Engineers.

Recently, the saltwater intrusion in the area is responsible for huge land loss and this project TE-44 would go along way in correcting the problem. By closing the gaps along the Bayou Lapointe Ridge it will help to rebuild the marsh and provide a lasting barrier in the event of the inevitable hurricane and or tropical storm coming out of the South.

Please consider supporting the funding of project TE-44.

Best Regards,

Jerry Boyce
Nobelstown Road Publishing Inc.

PM-C

August 26, 2004

POR 30 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: Project #TE-44
North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

This letter is in support of the above proposed project. Having hunted and fished this area most of my life I have seen first hand the major effects erosion has caused on this beautiful and very fragile ecosystem. The funding and construction of this project is of the utmost importance.

The funding and completion of this project is very important to me and pray that you do whatever you can to see this through.

Sincerely,

Wendel Boudreaux
370 Cleveland St.
Houma, La. 70363
(985) 879-2860

BURLINGTON
RESOURCES

Houma District

HAND DELIVERED

September 9, 2004

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My name is Jeff DeBlieux I am representing The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Burlington Resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to address the committee and express our views regarding the projects under consideration.

We have long been a supporter of coastal restoration activities in Louisiana. We have spent millions in the wetlands trying to stem the tide of coastal erosion. Since enactment of the CWPPRA Program, we have supported whole heartily both State and Federal efforts to restore, enhance or protect coastal wetlands. We along with Fina-LaTerre, now Apache were the first private entities to sponsor a coastal restoration project, the Brady Canal Project. We have also donated thousands of acres for coastal restoration projects namely the Barrier Islands and the West Belle Pass Restoration Projects. Working with public agencies we have issued numerous scientific research permits, servitudes and easements for other restoration projects. Most recently, we issued a permit covering portions of our property in a 7-parish area for the CRMS Study. We sincerely appreciate the cooperative efforts of all parties involved in protecting our coastal wetlands. Continuing with that effort of cooperation, we stand here before you requesting your support for 2 Projects we feel are important to preservation of coastal wetlands in Terrebonne Parish. We humbly request that the Technical Committee consider and recommend for approval TE-39, the South Lake DeCade Freshwater Project and TE-44, the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project. We support both of these Projects and sincerely believe that they will be of great value in enhancing the wetlands of that area in Terrebonne Parish.

We thank your for your consideration in this matter.

P.O. Box 7097 Houma, LA 70361-7097 Telephone: 985.879.1517 Fax: 985.872.1509

PA-CN

August 22, 2004

24 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp. of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: Project # TE-44
North Lake Merchant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

My family uses the area that will be protected by the North Merchant Land Bridge Restoration Project. We are very excited about this project and hope the CWPPRA Task Force will fund it this October. The project will minimize salt-water intrusion and greatly help with the serious land loss, which has accelerated since Hurricane Andrew. It will also help rebuild the marsh as more fresh water comes in from the north. After the ridge is reinforced and the marsh is rebuilt, it will serve as a natural barrier for hurricane protection.

For all of these reasons, I ask for your support to help the funding for this most worthy project. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Drew Luke

Drew Luke
1059 Marina Drive
Slidell, LA 70458

FM-C

Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC
664 Corporate Drive
Houma, LA 70360
985-876-0194

August 19 ,2004

Rec'd 23 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: Project #TE-44
North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

The Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC has entered into a 30 year lease with Burlington Resources which involves 2,036 acres of property. I have enclosed a copy of the map of our area for your review. As you can see, part of the northern boundary of Project #TE-44 is the southern boundary of our lease.

We are very excited about this project and hope that the CWPPRA Task Force will fund it this October. The project will minimize salt water intrusion and greatly help with the serious land loss which has accelerated since Hurricane Andrew. By closing all the gaps that have been made in the small Bayou LaPointe Ridge, most traffic will have to follow Bayou Decade and Bayou Roccourci and then south instead of using our lease as a short cut. It will also help rebuild the marsh as more fresh water comes in from the north. After the ridge is reinforced and the marsh is rebuilt, it will serve as a natural barrier for hurricane protection.

For all of these reasons, I ask for your support to find the funding for this most worthy project. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Steven M. Griffin
Director
Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC

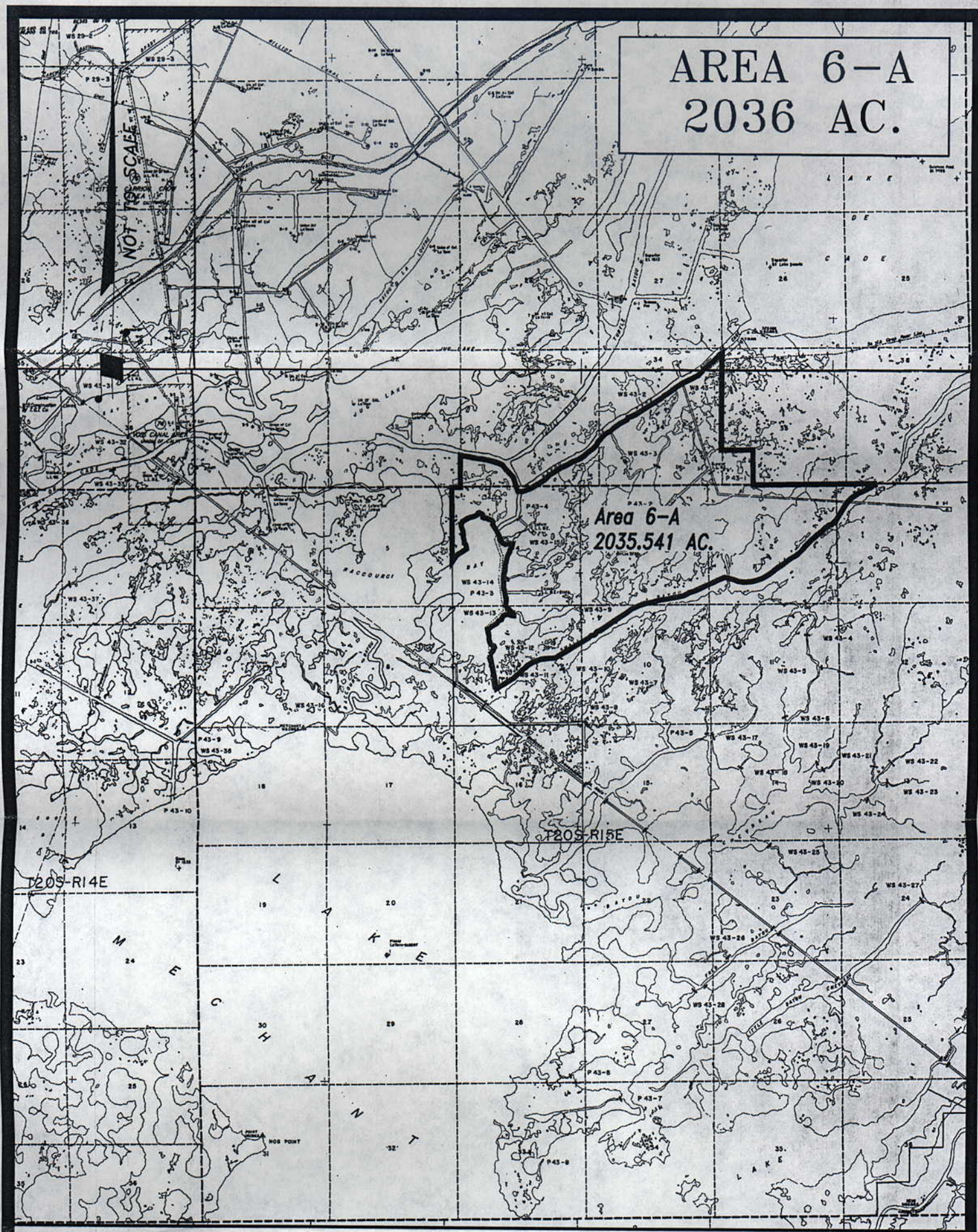


EXHIBIT "B"

MAP SHOWING
BURLINGTON RESOURCES'S
LONG TERM LEASE AREA NO. 6-A

LOCATED IN
SEC. 33,34,35, T19S-R15E
SEC. 1,2,3,4,9,&10, T20S-R15E

TERREBONNE PARISH, LOUISIANA
APRIL 1, 2002

PM-C
Tom

David P. Dupre
216 Lakeside Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508
September 1, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Project #TE-44
North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan:

I am writing this letter in support of Project #TE-44 the North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project. I am a surface lease owner on the northern boundary of the project and have personally seen the tremendous land loss since Hurricane Andrew. This project is needed to slow down the loss of marsh and to aid as hurricane protection for the area. Thank you for your assistance in this project.

Yours very truly,

David P. Dupre

LAW OFFICES
MARTIN O. MILLER, II
315 METAIRIE ROAD SUITE 202
P. O. BOX 9206
METAIRIE, LOUISIANA 70055-9206
TELEPHONE (504) 832-7936
FACSIMILE (504) 833-8422

FM-C
Tony

August 31, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160

Re: 02-3748 South White Lake Shoreline Protection C/R 03-3768

Dear Col. Rowan:

It is my understanding that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force will be meeting on October 13, 2004 to authorize several CWPPRA projects for Phase II (construction) funding. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for the Region 4, South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project. This project will not only protect the south shore of White Lake from further wave erosion, it will prevent the breaching of White Lake into management districts to the south. Should White Lake breach the management district protection levees of the Kaplan Tract, Bull Pasture and Green Tract, the existing fresh marsh in these units will rapidly convert to open water as can be demonstrated by similar management units breached south of Pecan Island. There will not only be instantaneous wetland loss, but the shoreline of White Lake will migrate approximately two miles south to LA Hwy. 82. LA Hwy. 82 is the only highway into and out of the area and serves as a major hurricane evacuation route for the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island communities.

This project has broad range support and has been the primary project of importance for Vermilion Parish since its selection as the number one project for PPL-12. The South White Lake Shoreline Protection will create and/or protect approximately 844 acres of marsh, has excellent cost effectiveness, is of low risk and is the only project up for Phase II funding consideration that will provide direct protection to a rural community and its associated infrastructure. In addition, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project is being recommended as the host project for conducting the CWPPRA Shoreline

LAW OFFICES
MARTIN O. MILLER, II

Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) because this location provides a relatively harsh wave environment and has a high shoreline erosion rate.

It cannot be stressed enough the importance of this project to the preservation of wetlands in the area and the sustainability of the Pecan Island community. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN O. MILLER, II

MOM, II/cl

C:\My Documents\Rellim\SouthWhiteLakeShorelineProtectionProject040403\Col.Rowanltr.ofsupportforSo.WhiteLake8.25.04\LtrHd-FormletterofsupportforSouthWhiteLake 8.25.wpd

PM-C
TOM-MB

G. Briggs Manson
16345 La Louisiane Ct.
Baton Rouge, LA 70817

August 31, 2004

FOR

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Project# TE-44 North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

I am writing to request your sincere consideration for funding project TE-44, North Lake Mechant Land Bridge Restoration Project. As you are aware, the funding will help rebuild the marsh area around Bayou LaPointe Ridge which continues to erode year after year.

Being an avid outdoor sportsman, I hate to think of how conditions could worsen if something is not done to protect the marshland, and slow the saltwater intrusion from the south. Project TE-44 is just the type of project that will ensure that I, my family, and so many others will be able to enjoy our natural resources
for many years to come.

Again thanks in advance for your consideration.

Best Regards,

G. Briggs Manson

VENTURE
TRANSPORT LOGISTICS, LLC

August 30, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
PO Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Colonel Rowan,

The Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC has entered into a 30-year lease with Burlington Resources, which involves 2,036 acres of property. Part of the northern boundary of Project #TE-44 has a direct impact on our lease.

We are very excited about this project and hope that the CWPRA Task Force will fund it this October. This project will minimize salt-water intrusion and greatly help with the serious land loss, which has accelerated since Hurricane Andrew. By closing all the gaps that have been made in the small Bayou LaPointe Ridge, most traffic will have to follow Bayou Decade and Bayou Roccourci and then south instead of using our lease as a shortcut. It will also help rebuild the marsh as more fresh water comes in from the north. After the ridge is reinforced and the marsh is rebuilt, it will serve as a natural barrier for hurricane protection.

For all of these reasons, I ask for your support to find the funding for this most worthy project. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Ronnie Murphy
Member
Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC

314 N. Post Oak Lane • Houston, Texas 77024
ph. 713.350.5200 • fx. 713.350.5228
www.venture-transport.com

PM-C

OGM LAND

A PROFESSIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

OGM LAND COMPANY
3701 KIRBY DRIVE
SUITE 1058
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77098
713.874.0400
FAX: 713.874.0095
EMAIL: ogm @ ogmland.com
616 GENRAL MOUTON
LAFAYETTE, LA 70501

September 24, 2004

FCN 28 SEP 04 recd 1 oct 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
U.S. Corp. of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Project #TE-44
North Lake Merchant Land Bridge Restoration Project

Dear Colonel Rowan,

I hope you are doing well. I am one of many friends that have a duck lease from Bayou L'eau Doux, LLC which involves a portion of 2,036 acres which is part of the northern boundary of Project #TE-44 and is the southern boundary line of our lease.

All of us are very excited about this project as it will minimize salt water intrusion and greatly help with the serious land loss which has accelerated since Hurricane Andrew. We ask you to please appropriate the money from the CWPPRA Task Force for funding as it will close all the gaps that have been made in the small Bayou LaPointe Ridge and help rebuild the marsh as more fresh water comes in from the north. It will also be beneficial to serve as a natural barrier for hurricane protection for all of the area.

For all these reasons, we all ask for your support to find funding for this most worthy project.

Thanking you in advance for your support and consideration in this project.

Respectfully,

Greg Fleniken
VP Business Unit IV

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

DEDICATED DREDGING ON BARATARIA BASIN LB

BA-36

JEFFERSON PARISH
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF PARISH PRESIDENT

AARON F. BROUSSARD
PARISH PRESIDENT

September 8, 2004

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
Technical Committee
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Saia:

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicted that the 2004 hurricane season could bring above normal activity with the possibility of 15 tropical storms, and as many as 8 of these becoming hurricanes, with 2 to 4 becoming major hurricanes. Unfortunately, the past few weeks' storm activity gives credence to this prediction. Fortunately, Louisiana has not been in the path of any of this season's major storms, but we all know that it's just a matter of time. Meanwhile, emergency management personnel are warning that, to ensure the safety of our citizens, an evacuation of this area may be required for even a Category 2 hurricane.

The single most important defense against the devastating effects of a hurricane storm surge is our coastal wetlands, which are being lost in Jefferson Parish at an alarming rate. The Barataria Basin Landbridge has long protected the upper basin from the severe erosion that has devastated the lower basin. But with the loss of more and more land in the lower basin, this critical land mass has been subjected to increased wave energy, and the resulting erosion has severely limited its protective ability.

Therefore, on behalf of the residents of Jefferson Parish, I strongly urge the CWPPRA Technical Committee to approve the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's request for construction funding for the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge (BA-36), as well as the Natural Resources Conservation Service's request for funding to complete Construction Units 4 and 5 of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA-27 and BA-27c (1)). Both projects will help stabilize this critical central landbridge, which protects the entire west bank of Jefferson Parish, particularly Lafitte, from storm surges. These projects are in an area that has one of the fastest erosion rates in the state; thus, it is crucial that these projects be completed as quickly as possible. We can not risk waiting for another funding cycle. These projects will not only protect and restore a critical land mass, but will protect and preserve the valuable freshwater marshes of the upper Barataria Basin and the urbanized areas of Jefferson Parish.

Sincerely,

Aaron F. Broussard
Parish President

cc: All Parish Council Members
Congressional Delegation
Mr. Scott Angelle, Secretary, LDNR
CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
CWPPRA Task Force Members

SUITE 1002 - 1221 ELMWOOD PARK BOULEVARD - JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA 70123
P. O. BOX 10242 JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA 70181-0242 - (504) 736-6400

TOWN OF JEAN LAFITTE
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

TIMOTHY P. KERNER
MAYOR

YVETTE CRAIN
TOWN CLERK

CLARENCE MATHERNE
CHIEF OF POLICE

Route 1, Box 1
Lafitte, Louisiana 70067
Office: (504) 689-2208
Police: (504) 689-3132
Fax: (504) 689-7801

ALDERMEN

LEO E. KERNER, JR.
MAYOR PROTEM

ELAINE BADEAUX
SHIRLEY GUILLIE
VERNA SMITH
CALVIN LEBEAU

September 8, 2004

Mr. John Saia, Chairman
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and
Restoration Act Technical Committee
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Saia:

This letter is to request that you, and the other members of the CWPPRA Technical Committee, give favorable consideration to the funding requested for projects that protect and restore the Barataria Basin Landbridge. The critical land mass protects the homes, businesses and infrastructure of the Town of Jean Lafitte. The landbridge also slows saltwater from entering the mostly freshwater marshes of the upper Barataria Basin, preserving intermediate marsh habitat needed to sustain our commercial and recreational fisheries. The Barataria Basin Landbridge protects our lives and our livelihoods.

For years, we have watched the land erode away, converting meandering bayous into large areas of open water. Finally, after passage of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, shoreline protection was put in place to slow erosion along many stretches of Bayous Perot and Rigolettes. Now it is time to complete that shoreline protection and fill the open water areas in the interior marsh to create new marsh and nourish existing marshes. Therefore, on behalf of the residents of the Town of Jean Lafitte, and as vice-president of the West Jefferson Levee District, I strongly urge the CWPPRA Technical Committee to approve the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's request for construction funding for Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge (BA-36), as well as the Natural Resources Conservation Service's request for funding of Construction Unit 4 and Construction Unit 5 to complete the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA-27 and BA-27c(1)). These two projects are critical

to the sustainability of the landbridge in protecting the Town of Jean Lafitte, and indeed the entire west bank of Jefferson Parish, from storm surges.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and for your efforts to protect and restore coastal Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Timothy P. Kerner, Mayor
Town of Jean Lafitte

Cc: Hon. Mary Landrieu
Hon. J. Chris Ullo
Hon. Ernest Wooton
Hon. Aaron Broussard
Mr. Scott Angelle, Secretary LDNR
Mr. Harry Cahill, III, President, WJLD
CWPPRA Technical Committee Members
CWPPRA Task Force Members

Ed Perrin
Sixth Ward Association for Progress (SWAP)
4637 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Lafitte, Louisiana 70067
504-689-3747

Mr. Perrin stated that:

He supports the comments made by Mr. Ray Champagne and he spoke with Eddie Sapia, and he also supports Mr. Champagne's comments.

He was in the area of the projects just yesterday and the segments of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection that have been completed are working. There is no settling, and the grasses behind the breakwater are starting to grow good and look real nice. The projects are doing their job around Little Temple and from Humble Canal to Point Lagarde going into Little Lake.

The area where projects are proposed (near the Harvey Cut) is the place that's eroding, and eroding fast. These projects are really needed. This is a high energy area, especially when the wind is from the northeast.

If something is not done, and done real fast, the placement of the rocks will have to be moved back 200 to 300 feet. Otherwise, it will be too far from the shoreline to provide the protection that is intended.

He urges the committee to approve the funding now, because waiting will only increase the cost of the projects.

The above comments were provided for me to read into the record by Mr. Perrin in a 9-8-04 phone conversation.

Vickie Duffourc
504-347-3600

Ray Champagne
541 Westwood Drive
Marrero, Louisiana 70072

September 8, 2004

CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

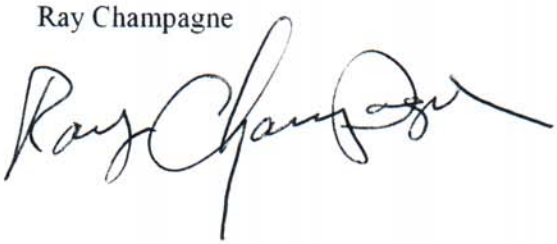
Dear Technical Committee Members:

I represent the members of the sixth ward civic association, known as the Sixth Ward Association for Progress (SWAP), in Jefferson Parish and have been involved in coastal restoration since 1990. The projects that we have introduced are crucial to the community. And this is a thriving community with a high school, concerned citizens and business owners. The danger poised to this community by not addressing the landbridge proposals would be detrimental to the community, since this is a heavy populated area where the landbridge projects are being constructed. The proximity of this community to the site of these projects would be approximately 1 to 2 miles. It is our sincere hopes that the committee would concider the people in this community when making decisions that affect the future of the landbridge projects and the future of the community in which we live.

I would like to thank the committee for their consideration of this request from a concerned property owner and from the concerned citizens of the Sixth Ward.

Sincerely,

Ray Champagne

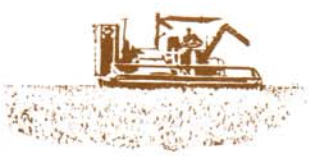


LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

GRAND LAKE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ME-21

POLICE JURY
PARISH OF CAMERON
P. O. BOX 366
CAMERON, LOUISIANA 70631
(337) 775-5718
(337) 775-5567 Fax
cppjury@camtel.net



RESOLUTION

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF CAMERON

WHEREAS, Cameron Parish has countless coastal and wetland erosion problems; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act", can help fund these coastal and wetland erosion projects; and

WHEREAS, the following projects are ready for Phase 2 Funding in the **Mermentau River Basin:** ***ME-16*** "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction" and ***ME-21*** "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cameron Parish Police Jury does support and requests funding the above mentioned projects and the Secretary shall send this resolution to the CWPPRA Agencies requesting their support in funding these projects.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED, this 7th day of September, 2004.

APPROVED:

Steve Trahan, President
CAMERON PARISH POLICE JURY

ATTEST:

Bonnie W. Conner, Secretary

Senate
State of Louisiana

COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Vice Chairman
Education
Retirement
Select Committee on Homeland Security, Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Coastal Restoration & Flood Control

GERALD J. THEUNISSEN
State Senator
District 25
Post Office Box 287
Jennings, LA 70546
(337) 824-0376

September 8, 2004

Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Task Force

Dear Colonel Peter Rowan,

Please accept this letter as our complete support for the funding for Phase 2 in the **Mermentau River Basin**: ME-16 "Hwy. 82 "Freshwater Introduction" and ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

The status of our coastal wetlands is of great concern to the citizens of our communities. These projects will have a tremendous positive impact on Cameron Parish, Southwest Louisiana and efforts towards the restoration of our coast.

Your favorable consideration for funding of Phase 2 of the **Mermentau River Basin** would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Theunissen
State Senator
District 25

Dan W. Morrish
State Representative
District 37

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3221 Ryan Street
P. O. Box 6027
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601
Email: larep036@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.477.1334
Fax: 337.477.1336

Commerce
Insurance

DAN FLAVIN
State Representative - District 36

September 8, 2004

Col. Peter Rowan

Re: Cameron Parish Coastal and Wetland Erosion Projects

Dear Col. Rowan:

Please accept this letter as my support for the following coastal and wetland erosion projects in Cameron Parish.

ME-16 "Hwy 82 Freshwater Introduction"
ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection"

It is important to note that each of these projects are ready for Phase 2 Funding in the Mermentau River Basin.

Your consideration of these projects is greatly appreciated.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dan Flavin

DF/gg

LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

529 Tramel Road
Dry Creek, LA 70637
Email: larep032@legis.state.la.us
Phone: 337.639.2118
800.259.2118
Home: 337.639.2341
Fax: 337.639.4045

HERMAN RAY HILL
State Representative - District 32

Vice Chairman, Agriculture, Forestry,
Aquaculture and Rural Development
Natural Resources
Ways and Means
Joint Legislative Committee on Capital Outlay
House Executive Committee
House Legislative Services Council
Legislative Rural Task Force

September 8, 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to you in support of the request that the Cameron Parish Police Jury has submitted to you in their endeavor to secure funding from the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act".

These funds would be used on the following projects that are ready for Phase 2 funding in the **Mermentau River Basin: ME-16** "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction" and **ME-21** "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection".

Cameron Parish has countless coastal and wetland erosion problems and are need of these funds to help with this. I would appreciate any help that you could give in securing these funds for Cameron Parish Police Jury.

Sincerely,

Herman Ray Hill

Herman Ray Hill
State Representative
District 32

HRH/cs

James David
CAIN
SENATOR

P.O. BOX 640 • DRY CREEK, LOUISIANA 70637 • TELEPHONE (337) 328-7266

September 8, 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

It is a pleasure for me to offer my wholehearted support to the Cameron Parish Police Jury as they request funding from the Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA), "Breaux Bill Act."

The funds will be used for Phase 2 of a couple of projects that are very important to Cameron Parish. The Mermentau River Basin: ME-16 "Hwy. 82 Freshwater Introduction: and ME-21 "Grand Lake Shoreline Protection." The countless coastal and wetland erosion problems in Cameron Parish could be eased if these funds were approved.

Please share my interest in Cameron Parish Police Jury and give their application every consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James David Cain

James David Cain
State Senator

JDC/ns

Committees: Insurance, Chairman, Environmental Quality, Natural Resources, Energy Council
Parishes: Beauregard, Calcasieu, Vernon
E-mail: cainjd@legis.state.la.us

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR

RACCOON ISLAND SHORELINE PROECTION

TE-48

PM-C
TOP

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

August 27, 2004

FAX 30 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Executive Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: TE-48 Shoreline Protection Project

Dear Colonel Rowan:

I had the opportunity on Thursday, August 19 to visit Raccoon Island, one of several islands within the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries' Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge Complex. The bird habitat and presence of numerous species was quite impressive. I was equally impressed with the success of the existing eight breakwaters constructed as part of the TE-29 Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Demo Project.

While I am aware that the initial project was not supported by several members of the academic community prior to its construction in 1997, my observation of sand accumulation behind breakwaters 2 through 7 clearly demonstrates that results have been achieved. More importantly, I am convinced from my recent visit of the urgent need to get funding approval for the proposed TE-48 Shoreline Protection Project. That funding would extend the breakwaters to the west end of the island, which continues to rapidly erode.

There have been suggestions that sand nourishment without breakwaters is the best remedy and there may be examples of that approach used successfully in other locations. But at Raccoon Island, sand was deposited on the beach in 1994 and most of it was gone before the breakwaters were completed in 1997. Additionally, I do not see evidence of any long-term funding commitments for sand nourishment. I would certainly expect that any LCA (Louisiana Coastal Area) funding for Isle Dernieres would include the entire refuge island chain and LDWF will support such funding.

Although the CWPPRA process for selecting projects has no provision for wildlife species assessment, there can be little question that this project is most significant with respect to the benefit it affords wildlife species, as well as restoration of barrier island land mass.

At the request of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, a sediment budget was performed for this project by Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc., which adequately addressed all previous concerns. Based on the results of their comprehensive study and the favorable results of the existing demonstration breakwaters, LDWF believes that it is imperative that the construction phase of the currently proposed TE-48 project be funded without further delay.

I would appreciate your support in getting this project funded.

Sincerely,

Dwight Landreneau
Secretary

-----Original Message-----
From: Rowan, Peter J Col MVN
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 7:49 AM
To: LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN
Subject: FW: Thursday'sCWPPRA meeting

-----Original Message-----
From: CACTUSCLYD@aol.com [mailto:CACTUSCLYD@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2004 5:46 PM
To: Rowan, Peter J COL
Subject: Thursday'sCWPPRA meeting

Dear Colonel Rowan,

Concerning the CWPPA projects coming up at Thursday's meeting I would like to put in a word in for the project to add eight jetties to Raccoon Island in the Last Island Group. I have had the opportunity to see the wading and sea bird rookery there and know it is one of the most important on the coast due to overall population and diversity of species. I know it has the reddish egret, a rare nester in the state and one of the largest colonies of Roseate Spoonbills. The spoonbill is a valuable asset to the ecotourism in Louisiana. I have seen at least fourteen species of birds nesting there.

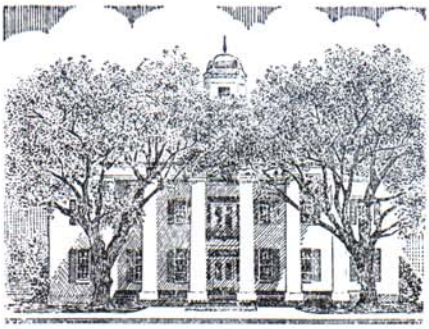
The barrier Island of course are our first line of defense to protect the bays and the marsh from the brunt of the storms and waves. Thus protecting fish and wildlife habitat as well as pipelines and people. All-important to me. I am guessing, for I am not a scientist or an economist, that in the priority of saving the coast the best bet would be to protect our barrier islands and work our way in. Never-the-less Raccoon and other barrier islands should be shored up the best and the quickest way you have with the knowledge and science you have accumulated.

CC Lockwood
Marshmission Team

LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR SOUTH WHITE LAKE

ME-22

PM-C



VERMILION PARISH POLICE JURY
Courthouse Bldg.
100 N. State St., Suite 200
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

337-898-4300
FAX 337-898-4310

August 20, 2004

POL 23 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman
CWPPRA TASK FORCE
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0269

RE: South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project
CWPPRA Project No. MG-22

Dear Colonel Rowan:

In action taken at their August 2, 2004 meeting, the Vermilion Parish Police Jury did resolve to join with the Vermilion Parish Coastal Restoration Advisory Committee in endorsing and supporting the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project for funding in the current Priority Project Listing.

The Vermilion Parish Police Jury acknowledges this project as its priority funding project in the CWPPRA program cycle.

The Police Jury thanks you for the opportunity to address this matter.

Should you have any questions, or need additional information, please feel free to call on us.

Very truly yours,
Michael J. Bertrand
Michael J. Bertrand
Secretary-Treasurer

Cc: Mr. John Saia @ U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers-New Orleans District
State Senator Nick Gautreaux
State Representative Mickey Frith

DUPLASS
ZWAIN
BOURGEOIS
& MORTON

LAWRENCE J. DUPLASS
GARY M. ZWAIN (1)
DAVID J. BOURGEOIS
JOSEPH B. MORTON, III
C. MICHAEL PFISTER
GREGORY O. CURRIER (2)
ANDREW D. WEINSTOCK (1)
GEOFFREY P. CLEMENT

GUYTON H. VALDIN, JR.
KELLY CAMBRE BOGART
CLAIRE BREAUX VENTOLA
CHRISTIAN B. BOGART
JOSEPH G. GLASS (2)
DANA ANDERSON-CARSON
KEVIN R. DERHAM
MAGALI PUENTE MARTIN

SHANNON CASEY RODRIGUEZ
PETER R. TAFARO
MONICA E. GANT

- OF COUNSEL -
KENNETH J. BERKE

(1) also admitted in Texas
(2) also admitted in Mississippi

August 26, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160

Dear Col. Rowan:

It is my understanding that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force will be meeting on October 13, 2004 to authorize several CWPPRA projects for Phase II (construction) funding. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for the Region 4, South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project. This project will not only protect the south shore of White Lake from further wave erosion, it will prevent the breaching of White Lake into management districts to the south. Should White Lake breach the management district protection levees of the Kaplan Tract, Bull Pasture and Green Tract, the existing fresh marsh in these units will rapidly convert to open water as can be demonstrated by similar management units breached south of Pecan Island. There will not only be instantaneous wetland loss, but the shoreline of White Lake will migrate approximately two miles south to LA Hwy. 82. LA Hwy. 82 is the only highway into and out of the area and serves as a major hurricane evacuation route for the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island communities.

This project has broad range support and has been the primary project of importance for Vermilion Parish since its selection as the number one project for PPL-12. The South White Lake Shoreline Protection will create and/or protect approximately 844 acres of marsh, has excellent cost effectiveness, is of low risk and is the only project up for Phase II funding consideration that will provide direct protection to a rural community and its associated infrastructure. In addition, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project is being recommended as the host project for conducting the CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) because this location provides a relatively harsh wave environment and has a high shoreline erosion rate.

It cannot be stressed enough the importance of this project to the preservation of wetlands in the area and the sustainability of the Pecan Island community. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Signature: _____

Title: Trustee; Currier Children Trusts.

Address: see below.

— A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION —

29TH FLOOR, THREE LAKEWAY CENTER
TELEPHONE (504) 832-3700

3838 N. CAUSEWAY BLVD.
FAX (504) 837-3119

METAIRIE, LOUISIANA 70002
WWW.DUPLASS.COM

Date August 26, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer, New Orleans
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA. 70160

Dear Col. Rowan:

The Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) will meet to authorize projects for Phase II funding. As a resident and landowner in Region 4, I would take this opportunity to express my support for the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project, (ME22). The project will protect the south shore of White Lake, create marsh, protect management areas and protect Hwy. 82 (the only hurricane route for Grand Cheniere and Pecan Island residents).

The lives and livelihood of the community of Pecan Island depend on the protection the project will provide.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Name: Sherrill J. Sagrera
Title: Local Landowner
Address: 12139 W. LA. Hwy. 82
Abbeville, LA. 70510

Pu-C

RELLIM

SURFACE MANAGEMENT, L.L.C.

P.O. BOX 4207
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70185-4207

504.616.5700
FAX 800.886.2650
rellimsm@bellsouth.net

August 26, 2004 Rec'd 30 Aug 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160

RE: REGION 4, SOUTH WHITE LAKE SHORELINE PROTECTION (ME-22) PROJECT

Dear Col. Rowan:

It is my understanding that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force will be meeting on October 13, 2004 to authorize several CWPPRA projects for Phase II (construction) funding. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for the Region 4, South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project. This project will not only protect the south shore of White Lake from further wave erosion, it will prevent the breaching of White Lake into management districts to the south. Should White Lake breach the management district protection levees of the Kaplan Tract, Bull Pasture and Green Tract, the existing fresh marsh in these units will rapidly convert to open water as can be demonstrated by similar management units breached south of Pecan Island. There will not only be instantaneous wetland loss, but the shoreline of White Lake will migrate approximately two miles south to LA Hwy. 82. LA Hwy. 82 is the only highway into and out of the area and serves as a major hurricane evacuation route for the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island communities.

This project has broad range support and has been the primary project of importance for Vermilion Parish since its selection as the number one project for PPL-12. The South White Lake Shoreline Protection will create and/or protect approximately 844 acres of marsh, has excellent cost effectiveness, is of low risk and is the only project up for Phase II funding consideration that will provide direct protection to a rural community and its associated infrastructure. In addition, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project is being recommended as the host project for conducting the CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) because this location provides a relatively harsh wave environment and has a high shoreline erosion rate.

It cannot be stressed enough the importance of this project to the preservation of wetlands in the area and the sustainability of the Pecan Island community. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Martin O. Miller, III

cc: Randy Moerlte

Courthouse Building
100 North State Street • Suite 130
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510
E-Mail: larep047@legis.state.la.us
Telephone: (337) 893-5035 • (337) 643-2381
Fax: (337) 898-1160

STATE OF LOUISIANA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MICKEY FRITH
District 47

Agriculture
Commerce
Natural Resources

August 24, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman
CWPPRA TASK FORCE
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA. 70160-0269

RE: South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project
CWPPRA Project NO. MG-22

Dear Colonel Rowan:

I am writing concerning the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project. I fully endorse and support this project for funding in the current Priority Project Listing.

I join the Vermilion Parish Police Jury and the Vermilion Parish Coastal Restoration Advisory Committee in acknowledging this project as its priority funding project in the CWPPRA program cycle.

Your utmost consideration to this project will be greatly appreciated.

If you should have any further questions, or need additional information, please feel free to contact my office.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely,

Mickey Frith

Representative Mickey Frith
District 47

MF:jcb

cc: Mr. John Saia @ U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - New Orleans
Mr. Mike Bertrand - Vermilion Parish Police Jury

Vermilion Soil and Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 68 - Abbeville, LA 70511-0068
Phone (337) 893-5664, Ext. 3

August 8, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: South White Lake Shoreline Protection
Project Number – ME-22
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

Dear Colonel Rowan,

As a local board of supervisors entrusted by the local people to preserve, protect and enhance cropland, pastureland and marshland, we are very familiar with the above project proposal. We know that the erosion rate on the south shore of White Lake is excessive; and if it continues, that erosion threatens the integrity of low marsh management levees that protect hundreds of acres of marshland and pump-off pastures.

We believe that the construction of a segmented breakwater in White Lake will help protect these marshes, pastureland and Pecan Island; and at the same time create about 700 acres of marshland. Please take this into account when the Task Force votes on PPL-14 project proposals.

Sincerely,

Ernest Girouard

Ernest Girouard
Chairman

cc Donald Gohmert, NRCS State Conservationist
John Saia, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Deputy District Engineer
Britt Paul, NRCS Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources
Senator Nick Gautreaux, State Senator District 26
Representative Mickey Frith, State Representative District 47
Representative Chris John, U.S. Representative
Senator Mary Landrieu, U.S. Senator

ab

Troy
Julie

Vermilion Coastal Coalition

1907 Veterans Memorial Dr. Abbeville LA 70510

United States Army Corps of Engineers 2
ATTN: Mike Saia
Deputy District Engineer
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans LA 70160-0267

Re: South White Lake – Shoreline Protection
Project Number (ME-22)
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

Mr. Saia:

The Vermilion Coastal Coalition - a coalition of businesses, government, and landowners – wishes to voice its full support for the abovementioned project.

The objective of the project is ideally suited for CWPPRA; stop erosion along the south shore of White Lake. Initial projections indicate a marsh increase of 702 acres. At a time when Louisiana's coastline is vanishing, this project provides an avenue to control marsh erosion and decrease marsh loss.

We recommend that this project be funded and receive the full support of your office.

Sincerely,

Rebecca V. Shirley
Vermilion Coastal Coalition

SENATE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

NICK GAUTREAUX
STATE SENATOR
DISTRICT 26

100 N. STATE STREET
SUITE 150
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510

OFFICE: (337) 740-NICK (6425)
(866) 740-NICK (6425)
FAX: (337) 740-6400

COMMITTEES
Health & Welfare
Judiciary A
Natural Resources
Revenue & Fiscal Affairs

August 30, 2004

PM 7 Sep 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
Chairman
CWPPRA TASK FORCE
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0269

Re: South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project
CWPPRA Project N. MG-22

Dear Colonel Rowan:

As Senator of District 26 who represents Vermilion Parish, I support and endorse the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project for funding in the current Priority Project Listing, along with the Vermilion Parish Police Jury and Coastal Restoration Advisory Committee.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Nick Gautreaux
Senate District 26

DATE August 30, 2004

PPM 1 Sep 04

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160

Dear Col. Rowan:

It is my understanding that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force will be meeting on October 13, 2004 to authorize several CWPPRA projects for Phase II (construction) funding. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for the Region 4, South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22) project. This project will not only protect the south shore of White Lake from further wave erosion, it will prevent the breaching of White Lake into management districts to the south. Should White Lake breach the management district protection levees of the Kaplan Tract, Bull Pasture and Green Tract, the existing fresh marsh in these units will rapidly convert to open water as can be demonstrated by similar management units breached south of Pecan Island. There will not only be instantaneous wetland loss, but the shoreline of White Lake will migrate approximately two miles south to LA Hwy. 82. LA Hwy. 82 is the only highway into and out of the area and serves as a major hurricane evacuation route for the Grand Chenier and Pecan Island communities.

This project has broad range support and has been the primary project of importance for Vermilion Parish since its selection as the number one project for PPL-12. The South White Lake Shoreline Protection will create and/or protect approximately 844 acres of marsh, has excellent cost effectiveness, is of low risk and is the only project up for Phase II funding consideration that will provide direct protection to a rural community and its associated infrastructure. In addition, the South White Lake Shoreline Protection Project is being recommended as the host project for conducting the CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvement Demonstration Project (LA-06) because this location provides a relatively harsh wave environment and has a high shoreline erosion rate.

It cannot be stressed enough the importance of this project to the preservation of wetlands in the area and the sustainability of the Pecan Island community. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Signature: Edna Miller Stoebner

Title: President, Stoebner Enterprises, L.L.C.

Address: 5505 Columbine Lane
San Angelo, Tx. 76904

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PPL 14 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Announcement

Ms. LeBlanc will announce the schedule for public meetings to be held in November to present the results of the PPL14 candidate project evaluations. The meetings are scheduled as follows:

November 17, 2004 7:00 p.m. Vermillion Parish Police Jury Courthouse Bldg, Abbeville, LA

November 18, 2004 7:00 p.m. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DARM - A) New Orleans, LA

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

Report

Ms. Bodin will present the Public Outreach Committee's Annual Report.

Breaux Act Public Outreach Committee
Report to the Breaux Act Task Force
July - September 2004

Meetings

- 7/8: Bergeron met with Charni Dodson at Lafayette Middle school to discuss possible model environmental middle school project and future wetland area on campus.
- 7/12: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 7/12: Bergeron met with Wendy Billiot to help with design and creation of America's WETLAND children's activity booklet.
- 7/15: Bergeron met with Wendy Billiot to serve as educational consultant and to finalize plans for the America's WETLAND children's activity booklet.
- 7/23: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 7/26: Met with contractors developing Atchafalaya Basin Visitors Center in Morgan City to provide guidance on materials and CWPPRA information to be included.
- 7/26: Bergeron met with Beverly Ethridge to discuss CWPPRA's role in communicating the coastal land loss and restoration message with businesses.
- 7/29: Bergeron met with Charni Dodson from Lafayette Middle school to discuss possible funding options for a model environmental middle school project.
- 7/29: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 7/30: Breaux Act Public Outreach Committee meeting in Baton Rouge
- 8/3: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 8/5: Bergeron met with Charni Dodson from Lafayette Middle School and Cheryl Brodnax to discuss NOAA funding opportunities for educators.
- 8/5: Bergeron met with Morris Anderson of State Farm Insurance to discuss business and industry opportunity to share CWPPRA message.
- 8/9: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 8/12: Breaux Act Task Force conference call
- 8/13: Coastal America award ceremony planning conference call
- 8/17: Bergeron co-sponsored and presented at the first **Louisiana Coastal Wetland Educators Coalition** symposium. Purpose of the meeting was to communicate what each organization is currently offering and distributing to Louisiana teachers and students, as well as the general public; to find out about new educational initiatives directed at filling the gap in lower elementary age range with regard to wetlands and coastal education; and to identify potential partnerships and resources that could be shared within the group.
- 8/18: Outreach committee members attended the **Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force Meeting.** Bodin presented the quarterly outreach report.
- 8/19/04 Attended BTNEP Management Conference
- 9/2: Outreach staff met with Leslie McVeigh of BTNEP to discuss various outreach partnership opportunities.
- 9/3: Conference call to begin planning next issue of *WaterMarks* to focus on *The Breaux Act: Past, Present, and Future*.

- 9/9: Breaux Act Technical Committee meeting
- 9/8: Bergeron attended EPA sponsored workshop on "Large Scale Restoration Using Pipeline Conveyance of Dredged Material."
- 9/27: Bergeron met with JASON Expedition teacher at NWRC for upcoming April 2005 visit and to share CWPPRA resources.

Executive Awareness

- Provided coordination for **U.S. Senator John Breaux** and **U.S. Representative Chris John**'s official visit to USGS National Wetlands Research Center on August 13. Provided requested information concerning Breaux Act activities to Sen. Breaux's office. Senator Breaux discussed the Breaux Act and current reauthorization status.

- Coordinated with **U.S. Senator John Breaux**'s office to secure his participation in the Coastal America Partnership Award Ceremony held August 18.

National Awareness

- CWPPRA sponsored the **Restore America's Estuaries** 2nd National Conference on Coastal & Estuarine Habitat Restoration held September 12 – 15 in Seattle, WA. We had an exhibit in the exhibition hall, two posters at the poster session, an ad in the conference program, and were listed as a sponsor in the conference materials. Poster topics were "CWPPRA Linking Restoration and Education" and "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Public Outreach." Special focus was given to Louisiana in preparation for the next conference to be held in New Orleans, but also due to the threat of Hurricane Ivan.

- **Coastal America Partnership Award Ceremony** (8/18/04): This effort involved many players. Bob Bosenburg of the Corps nominated the Task Force for the award and was the coordinator for the event. Many Corps employees, as well as some from the Coastal America organization, were involved in the planning and execution of the event. CWPPRA Outreach provided support monetarily as well as with other aspects of planning and execution. Outreach staff developed an eight-minute video, coordinated a video news release, coordinated **U.S. Senator John Breaux**'s participation in the event, wrote the press release, and consulted with event planners concerning various aspects of the ceremony. **The video news release was aired in every news market in Louisiana: New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Lafayette/Lake Charles, Shreveport, Monroe, and Houma/Thibodaux/Morgan City**. NRCS also sent out a photo news release statewide. All Task Force members were sent copies of the images from the ceremony as well as a DVD of the video. Sen. Breaux's office also received a set of the materials.

- CWPPRA's **"Protect the Purchase"** exhibit was on view at the **National Park Service's Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in New Orleans** until recently. It will now spend one year touring the **Louisiana State Parks** system. It began at Lake Claiborne State Park on July 10. In late July it traveled to Chemin-A-Haut State Park in Bastrop and Poverty Point State Historic Site. Staff prepared

materials for the Louisiana State Park system, under the direction of Sharon Broussard, to write an article on the exhibit. The article is scheduled to become a part of the winter 2004 issue of ***Louisiana Life*** magazine.

- Outreach staff are coordinating with **C.C. Lockwood** to provide materials for a traveling exhibit he is producing. The exhibit will show the beauty of coastal Louisiana as well as provide information to educate the exhibit's visitors about coastal land loss. It will open in Baton Rouge in October 2005 at the Shaw Center. It will then travel to Washington, D.C. in January 2006 and will be there during the D.C. Mardi Gras celebration. After the Washington showing, it will travel to another 6-8 venues around the country, with the final showing to be in New Orleans in October 2007.

- Outreach staff have helped members of the JASON project along many fronts for the 2004-2005 school year "**JASON Expedition: Disappearing Wetlands."** The mission of "JASON Expedition: Disappearing Wetlands" is to better understand what wetlands are, why they are disappearing, and how to best manage these ecosystems in Louisiana, in your neighborhood, and around the world. This is an international education program that will increase awareness about problems of land loss and solutions including CWPPRA projects. Most recently, 500 copies of various CWPPRA materials were sent to be distributed at the JASON project summer session and teacher kickoff in Milwaukee, WI. Bergeron conducted a **CWPPRA Teacher Presentation to a group of 33 JASON educators** on July 16 at the National Wetlands Research Center from throughout the country and the world.

- We have provided the **America's WETLAND** campaign with 5000 copies of the "Restoring Coastal Louisiana" issue of *WaterMarks* and of the new CWPPRA brochure for national distribution to educators.

- Bergeron worked with Joshua Perkins, U.S. representative to the **International Children's Conference on the Environment, (a United Nations Environment Programme)**. Provided information on CWPPRA and "Explore Coastal Louisiana with Boudreaux" CDs and "Black Bears and Songbirds of the Lower Mississippi River" CDs. Joshua shared information with children from 100 countries at the July conference.

- Provided CWPPRA material to Stetson University, College of Law, Gulfport, Florida for the **9th Annual Environmental Moot Court Competition** to be held in October 2004. Teams from all over the world will discuss the **CWPPRA Coastwide Nutria Control Project**.

- Provided contacts and LaCoast links to Mike Dunne for a reporter from the **Toledo Blade** interested in the beneficial use of dredged materials by the Corps.

- Provided information for **Water Environment and Technology Magazine** for September or October issue.

- Provided information about the Holly Beach Sand Management project to an engineer from BP America wanting to undertake some shoreline protection and beach restoration work for a LNG project in Trinidad, West Indies.

- LaCoast Web site successful requests for pages (7/1/04 to 9/28/04): 519,057
  Data transferred: 163.70 gigabytes
  Average data transferred per day: 1.83 gigabytes

Local Awareness

- **Breaux Act Newsflashes** distributed:
  July: 9
  August: 12
  September: 3
  Current number of subscribers: 1,213
- 8/10: CWPPRA Teacher Training for all Dolby Elementary teachers (76), Lake Charles, LA
- 9/23: Outreach staff assisted with America's WETLAND media event to introduce the Estuarians, wetland characters designed to teach children the value of America's WETLAND.
- Provided extensive CWPPRA information to a University of Louisiana at Lafayette professor (head of the communications dept.) for an environmental reporting class.

Outreach Project Updates

CWPPRA Project and Program Fact Sheets: The fact sheets are general overview fact sheets targeted for the general public, state and national legislators, and other interested parties. The remaining 17 fact sheets to be produced, including PPLs 12 and 13, have been sent to the printer along with 6 others that were updated.

***WaterMarks*:** The latest issue covering hypoxia, *The Dead Zone: Hypoxia, the Gulf of Mexico's Summertime Foe*, is currently available in hard copy. Work on the next issue, *The Breaux Act: Past, Present, and Future*, has begun. U.S. Senator John Breaux will be the interviewee.

"Turning the Tide" (CWPPRA Brochure): 20,000 copies of the brochure were printed. It has been very well received. Requests for the brochure are being received from various members of the general public (for example, League of Women Voters of Louisiana), agency partners, and educators.

LaCoast: The web site currently has an educational page http://www.lacoast.gov/education/index.htm and a classroom page at http://www.lacoast.gov/education/classroom/index.htm. that is being accessed by students in grades 7-12. Students are invited to give feedback about CWPPRA through the LaCoast Guestbook.

Updates were made to the Web quest that is on the LaCoast Web site.

A "Frequently Asked Questions" page for LaCoast has been drafted and was sent to the Outreach Committee for review and comment.

***Explore Coastal Louisiana* CD-ROM:** The outreach staff is currently working to update the CD before its next reproduction. Bergeron developed and implemented an evaluation that was conducted by Louisiana teachers in order to identify areas in need of revision. She is also creating an activity directly related to the CD that will include educational standards, benchmarks, and grade level expectations. A JASON teacher has requested 250 copies for Department of Defense Dependent Schools outside of the US, mainly in Europe and the Pacific.

"Restore America's Wetlands" CWPPRA Unit Lesson Plan was completed and prepared for distribution. The lesson will also be included in the new BTNEP educational material.

***The Estuarians: Fun Facts and Activity Booklet*:** Bergeron worked with writer Wendy Billiot on creating a draft copy of the America's WETLAND (AW) Activity Book. AW added graphics and edited text, as they desired. AW included the CWPPRA logo on the backs of the children's books. Initial feedback from AW indicates that they are very pleased with the design of the activity booklet.

CWPPRA/America's WETLAND Kiosk: A kiosk displaying various CWPPRA videos and information as well as animated "Estuarians" characters and activities is nearing completion.

CWPPRA Exhibit: Structures for new floor and tabletop displays have been ordered and received. Draft layouts have been sent to the Outreach Committee for review and comment.

LCA Feasibility Study: The Public Outreach Committee is working closely with the LCA effort, assisting with outreach and public participation.

Partner Activities:

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** distributed Breaux Act materials at **La Fete d'Ecologie** in Thibodaux.

- ***Louisiana Sportsman* monthly column:** National Marine Fisheries' Rick Hartman has arranged to contribute a monthly column concerning coastal wetland restoration to *Louisiana Sportsman* magazine. The July article was titled "Restoration Update: Dredged spoil benefits many marsh areas". August was "Restoration Update: Important work may slow Timbalier fishing." September was "Restoration Update: Many fisheries improve with diversions." Note: "Restoration Update" is the name of the series, but La Sportsman chooses the subtitles, hence the negative connotation of the August title. The article, however, is very positive.

Upcoming/Miscellaneous Activities:

- 10/2: Wild Things – Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge –CWPPRA Exhibit and Presentation
- 10/8: CWPPRA teacher workshop in Beauregard Parish
- 10/9: CWPPRA teacher workshop in St. Landry Parish
- 10/19: CWPPRA teacher workshop in St. Tammany Parish.
- 10/20: CWPPRA pre-service teacher workshop ULL –elementary school teachers.
- 10/20: CWPPRA pre-service teacher workshop ULL – high school science teachers using technology in the classroom.
- 10/26: CWPPRA INTECH teacher workshop at NWRC
- 10/28-10/30: Louisiana Science Teacher Convention Exhibit and Presentation with host to Project Science on 10/30 here at the NWRC.
- 11/4: Ocean Commotion – Louisiana Sea Grant –CWPPRA Exhibit and Activities
- 12/1-12/3: Louisiana Computer Using Educators- LACUE Conference Exhibit and Presentation

Articles Mentioning CWPPRA or CWPPRA Projects
July – September 2004

Number of Articles: 33

Source of Articles	Date	Title of Articles
Louisiana Sportsman	Jul-1-04	Dredged Spoil Benefits Many Marsh Areas
The Advocate-Baton Rouge	Jul-5-04	New Plan for Saving Coastal Louisiana Hits the streets
The Houma Courier	Jul-6-04	New Plan for Saving Coastal Louisiana Hits the streets
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Jul-7-04	Bush Backs Plan to Restore Louisiana Coast
The Advocate--Baton Rouge	Jul-9-04	Louisiana seeking $1.9 billion for Coastal Restoration Project
The Houma Courier	Jul-14-04	Blanco finished with local bills; State Budget Unsigned
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Jul-18-04	Steps Toward Restoration
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Jul-18-04	Team Took 2 years for Restoration Study
The Advocate--Baton Rouge Orleans	Jul-19-04	Fight to Save the Louisiana Coast takes center stage in Senate Race
The Advertiser--Lafayette	Jul-19-04	Wetlands Supporters want fast Federal Action
The Houma Courier	Jul-25-04	A Plan to Save Us
The Times Picayune--New Orleans (Mandeville Section)	Jul-29-04	LA Parks, U.S. Refuge Programs
Louisiana Sportsman	Aug-1-04	Important Work may slow Timbalier Fishing
BASS Times	Aug-1-04	Breaux Honored for Coastal Work
The Times Picayune--New Orleans (Mandeville Section)	Aug-1-04	LA Parks, U.S. Refuge Programs
The Houma Courier	Aug-4-04	New Plan fails to Rebuild Wetlands, advocates complain
The Advocate--Baton Rouge	Aug-14-04	Breaux Says Erosion National Threat
The Houston Chronicle	Aug-15-04	Close to the Edge

The Houston Chronicle	Aug-15-04	Louisiana sets Example for Coastal Protection
USGS Central Region Weekly Highlights	Week of Aug-16-04	Coastal America Partnership Award Includes USGS
The Houma Courier	Aug-19-04	Blanco asks for Coastal Aid
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Aug-19-04	Blanco prods Bush on Wetlands Support
La Dept of Natural Resources	Aug-19-04	DNR group named in Coastal America Award 2004
The Houma Courier	Aug-20-04	Cheers and Jeers--"Cheers"
The Times Picayune--New Orleans – Editorial Section	Aug-21-04	Cash, not Kudos
The Advertiser—Lafayette	Sept-1-04	Happy tails to you...
Louisiana Sportsman	Sept-1-04	Many Fisheries Improve with Diversion
The Houma Courier	Sept-2-04	Coastal Group wins Award
Daily Review–Morgan City	Sept-3-04	Breaux Act began aggressive coastal monitoring plan
The Advocate--Baton Rouge	Sept-19-04	Ivan Mauled Gulf's Islands
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Sept-21-04	Unkind Cuts
The Times Picayune--New Orleans	Sept-22-04	Breaking Barriers
Coastal Concerns--Thibodaux	Summer 04	Slip, Sliding Away

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FROM HURRICANE IVAN

Report

Mr. Burkholder and Mr. Broussard will present a preliminary damage assessment report from Hurricane Ivan.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Tab 14

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

Tab 15

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

DATE AND LOCATION OF THE NEXT TASK FORCE MEETING

Announcement:

The next meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., January 26, 2005 in New Orleans, Louisiana. At that meeting the Task Force will consider approval of Phase I for PPL 14 candidate projects.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 13, 2004

PROPOSED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS

Announcement:
Several schedules changes are proposed for the CWPPRA program in 2005 to better accommodate the 2005 funding approval process. Changes are indicated below from the previously announced schedule.

**** Schedule or location changes***

December 16, 2004	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
January 26, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
March 16, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 13, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
****June 15, 2005***	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
****July 13, 2005***	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2005	7:00 p.m.	PPL 15 Public Meeting	New Orleans
*September 14, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	***New Orleans***
*October 19, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	***New Orleans***
*December 7, 2005	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	***Baton Rouge***
*January 25, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	***Baton Rouge***

Proposed New Schedule

March 15, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 14, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 12, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 30, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 31, 2006	7:00 p.m.	PPL 16 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 13, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 18, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 6, 2006	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
January 31, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge